

*Part II* A *526*  
COLLECTION  
OF  
His Majestie's  
GRACIOUS  
LETTERS,  
SPEECHES,  
MESSAGES,  
AND  
DECLARATIONS  
Since APRIL  $\frac{4}{14}$  1660.

LONDON,  
Printed by JOHN BILL, Printer to the  
Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-House  
in *Black-Friers.*

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(1)

HIS MAJESTIE'S  
GRACIOUS LETTER  
TO THE


HOUSE of PEERS,  
From *Breda*, April  $\frac{4}{14}$  1660.

SENT BY

Sir *JOHN GRENVIL* (now Earl of *BATH*)  
And Read in the House *May* the first.

*To the Speaker of the House of Peers,  
and to the Lords there Assembled.*

CHARLES R.

 ight Trusty and Right Well-  
beloved Cofins, and Right  
Trusty and Well-beloved Co-  
fins, and Trusty and Right Wel-  
beloved, VVe Greet you well: VVe  
cannot have a better reason to promise  
Our Self an end of Our Common Suf-  
ferings and Calamities, and that Our  
Own Just Power and Authority will with  
Gods Blessing be restored to Us, then  
B that

that We hear You are again acknowledged to have that Authority and Jurisdiction which hath always belonged to You by your Birth, and the Fundamental Laws of the Land : And We have thought it very fit and safe for Us to call you for your help in the composing the confounding Distempers and Distractions of the Kingdom, in which your sufferings are next to those We have undergone Our Self ; and therefore You cannot but be the most proper Counsellors for removing those Mischiefs, and for preventing the like for the future : How great a Trust we repose in You for the Procuring and Establishing a Blessed Peace and Security for the Kingdom, will appear to You by Our enclosed Declaration ; which Trust, We are most confident You will discharge with what Justice and Wisdom that becomes You, and must always be expected from You ;  
and



and that upon your Experience, how one Violation succeeds another, when the known Relations and Rules of Justice are once transgressed, You will be as jealous for the Rights of the Crown, and for the Honour of your King, as for your Selves : And then You cannot but discharge your Trust with good Success, and provide for, and establish the Peace, Happiness, and Honour of King, Lords and Commons, upon that Foundation which can only support it, and We shall be all happy in each other : And as the whole Kingdom will bless God for you all, so We shall hold Our Self obliged in an especial manner to thank You in particular, according to the affection You shall express towards us : We need the less enlarge to You upon this Subject, because We have likewise writ to the House of Commons, which We suppose they will communi-

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cate to you: And We pray God to  
blefs your joynt endeavours for the good  
of Us all. And so We bid you very  
heartily farewell. Given at Our Court  
at *Breda*, this  $\frac{4}{14}$  day of *April*, 1660. In  
the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

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HIS

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(5)

HIS MAJESTY'S  
DECLARATION  
From *Breda* to all His loving Subjects,  
*April* <sup>4</sup>/<sub>14</sub> 1660.

CHARLES REX,

CHARLES by the Grace of  
God, King of *England, Scotland,*  
*France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the  
Faith, &c. To all our loving Subjects of  
what degree or quality soever, Greeting.  
If the general distraction and confusion  
which is spread over the whole King-  
dom, doth not awaken all men to a de-  
fire and longing, that those Wounds  
which have so many years together been  
kept bleeding, may be bound up, all  
We can say will be to no purpose: How-  
ever, after this long silence, We have  
thought it our duty to Declare how much  
We desire to contribute thereunto; and  
that

that as we can never give over the hope in good time to obtain the Possession of that Right which God and Nature hath made our Due, so we do make it our daily suit to the Divine Providence, that he will in compassion to us and our Subjects, after so long misery and sufferings, remit, and put us into a quiet and peaceable Possession of that our Right, with as little blood and damage to our People as is possible: Nor do we desire more to enjoy what is ours, then that all our Subjects may enjoy what by Law is theirs, by a full and entire Administration of Justice throughout the Land, and by extending our Mercy where it is wanted and deserved.

And to the end that the fear of punishment may not engage any conscious to themselves of what is past, to a perseverance in guilt for the future, by opposing the quiet and happiness of their  
Coun-



Countrey, in the Restoration both of King, Peers, and People, to their just, antient and Fundamental Rights, We do by these presents Declare, That we do grant a Free and General Pardon, which we are ready upon demand, to pass under our Great Seal of *England*, to all our Subjects of what degree or quality soever, who within Forty days after the publishing hereof, shall lay hold upon this our Grace and Favour, and shall by any publick Act declare their doing so, and that they return to the Loyalty and Obedience of good subjects; Excepting only such persons as shall hereafter be excepted by Parliament, those onely excepted, let all our subjects, how faulty soever, rely upon the Word of a King, solemnly given by this present Declaration, That no Crime whatsoever committed against us or our Royal Father before the publication of this, shall ever rise in judgement.

ment, or be brought in question against any of them, to the least endamage-  
 ment of them, either in their Lives, Liberties,  
 or Estates, or (as far forth as lies in Our  
 power) so much as to the prejudice of  
 their reputations, by any reproach or  
 term of distinction from the rest of Our  
 best Subjects: VVe desiring and Or-  
 daining, that henceforth all notes of dis-  
 cord, separation, and difference of Par-  
 ties be utterly abolished among all Our  
 subjects, whom We invite and conjure  
 to a perfect union among themselves, un-  
 der Our Protection, for the re-settlement  
 of Our just Rights and theirs, in a Free  
 Parliament, by which, upon the VVord  
 of a King, We will be advised.

And because the passion and uncha-  
 ritableness of the times have produced se-  
 veral opinions in Religion, by which  
 men are engaged in Parties and Animo-  
 sities against each other, which when  
 they

they shall hereafter unite in a freedom of conversation, will be composed, or better understood; VVe do declare a Liberty to tender Consciences, and that no man shall be disquieted, or called in question for differences of Opinion in matter of Religion, which do not disturb the peace of the Kingdom, and that VVe shall be ready to consent to such an Act of Parliament, as upon mature deliberation shall be offered to Us, for the full granting that Indulgence.

And because in the continued distractions of so many years, and so many and great revolutions, many Grants and Purchases of Estates have been made to, and by many Officers, Souldiers and others, who are now possessed of the same, and who may be liable to Actions at Law, upon everal Titles; VVe are likewise willing that all such differences, and all things relating to such Grants, Sales, and Purchases

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chases shall be determined in Parliament, which can best provide for the just satisfaction of all men who are concerned.

And We do further declare, That We will be ready to consent to any Act or Acts of Parliament to the purposes aforesaid, and for the full satisfaction of all Arrears due to the Officers and Soldiers of the Army under the Command of General *Monck*, and that they shall be received into Our Service upon as good pay and conditions as they now enjoy.

Given under Our Signe Manual, and Privy Signet at Our Court at *Breda*, this  $\frac{4}{14}$  day of *April* 1660. in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

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H I S



(II)

HIS MAJESTY'S  
LETTER  
TO THE  
HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
From *Breda*, April <sup>4</sup>/<sub>14</sub> 1660.

CHARLES R.

**T**Rufty and Wel-beloved, We Greet you well. In these great and insupportable afflictions and calamities under which the poor Nation hath been so long exercised, and by which it is so near exhausted, We cannot think of a more natural and proper remedy, then to resort to those for Counsel and Advice, who have seen and observed the first beginning of our miseries, the progress from bad to worse, and the mistakes and mis-understandings which have produced and contributed to inconveniences which were not intended; and after so many revolutions, and the observation of what hath

attended them, are now trusted by Our good Subjects to repair the Breaches which are made, and to provide proper remedies for those evils, and for the lasting peace, happiness and security of the Kingdom.

We do assure you upon Our Royal word, that none of Our Predecessors have had a greater esteem of Parliaments, then VVe have, in Our judgement, as well as from Our obligation; We do believe them to be so vital a part of the constitution of the Kingdom, and so necessary for the Government of it, that VVe well know, neither Prince nor People can be in any tolerable degree happy without them; and therefore you may be confident, that VVe shall always look upon their Councils as the best We can receive, and shall be as tender of their Priviledges, and as careful to preserve and protect them, as of that which is most near to Our self, and most necessary

necessary for Our own preservation.

And as this is Our opinion of Parliaments, that their Authority is most necessary for the Government of the Kingdom, so VVe are most confident that you believe and finde, that the preservation of the Kings Authority is as necessary for the preservation of Parliaments; and that it is not the Name, but the Right constitution of them, which can prepare and apply proper remedies for those evils which are grievous to the people, and which can thereby establish their peace and security. And therefore VVe have not the least doubt, but that you will be as tender in, and as jealous of any thing that may infringe Our Honor, or impair Our Authority, as of your own Liberty and Property, which is best preserved by preserving the other.

How far VVe have trusted you in this great Affair, and how much it is in your power

power to restore the Nation to all that it hath lost, and to redeem it from any infamy it hath undergone, and to make King and People as happy as they ought to be; you will finde by Our inclosed Declaration, a Copy of which We have likewise sent to the House of Peers; and you will easily believe that We would not voluntarily, and of Our self have reposed so great a trust in you, but upon an entire confidence that you will not abuse it, and that you will proceed in such a manner, and with such due consideration of Us who have trusted you, that We shall not be ashamed of declining other assistance (which we have assurance of) and repairing to you for more natural and proper remedies for the evils we would be freed from, nor sorry that we have bound up Our own interest so intirely with that of Our Subjects, as that We refer it to the same persons to take care of Us, who are  
 trusted



trusted to provide for them. We look upon you as wise and dispassionate men, and good Patriots, who will raise up those Banks and Fences which have been cast down, and who will most reasonably hope, that the same prosperity will again spring from those roots from which it hath heretofore and always grown; nor can We apprehend that you will propose any thing to Us, or expect any thing from Us, but that We are as ready to give, as you to receive.

If you desire the advancement and propagation of the Protestant Religion, we have by our constant profession and practice of it, given sufficient testimony to the world, that neither the unkindness of those of the same Faith towards Us, nor the civilities and obligations from those of a contrary profession, (of both which we have had abundant evidence) could in the least degree startle Us, or make Us  
 swerve

swerve from it ; and nothing can be proposed to manifest Our zeal and affection for it, to which VVe will not readily consent. And VVe hope in due time Our self to propose somewhat to you for the propagation of it, that will satisfie the world, that We have always made it both Our care and Our study, and have enough observed what is most like to bring disadvantage to it.

If you desire security for those, who in these calamitous times, either wilfully or weakly have transgressed those bounds which were prescribed, and have invaded each others Rights, VVe have left to you to provide for their security and Indemnity, and in such a way as you shall think just and reasonable ; and by a just computation of what men have done and suffered, as near as is possible, to take care that all men be satisfied, which is the surest way to suppress and extirpate all  
such

such uncharitableness and animosity as might hereafter shake and threaten that peace, which for the present might seem established. If there be a crying sin, for which the Nation may be involved in the Infamy that attends it, We cannot doubt but that you will be as solicitous to redeem and vindicate the Nation from that guilt and infamy, as We can be.

If you desire that Reverence and Obedience may be paid to the Fundamental Laws of the Land, and that Justice may be equally and impartially administered to all men, it is that which We desire to be sworn to Our self, and that all persons in Power and Authority should be so too.

In a word, There is nothing that you can propose, that may make the Kingdom happy, which We will not contend with you to compass; and up-

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on

on this confidence and assurance, We have thought fit to send you this Declaration, that you may, as much as is possible, at this distance, see Our heart, which when G O D shall bring Us nearer together (as We hope he will do shortly) will appear to you very agreeable to what We have professed; and We hope that We have made that right Christian use of Our Affliction, and that the Observation and Experience We have had in other Countries, hath been such, as that We, and We hope all Our Subjects, shall be the better for what We have seen and suffered.

We shall add no more, but Our Prayers to Almighty G O D, that He will so bless your Counsels, and direct your endeavours, that his Glory and Worship may be provided for, and the Peace, Honour and Happiness of the Nation may be established upon those Foundations



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ons which can best support it. And so  
We bid you farewell. Given at Our  
Court at *Breda* this 14. day of *April*, 1660.  
in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

Superscribed,

*To Our Trusty and Wel-beloved,  
the Speaker of the House of  
Commons.*

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HIS MAJESTY'S  
L E T T E R  
T O  
GENERAL MONCK  
(now Duke of *Albemarle*, &c.)  
From *Breda*, April  $\frac{4}{14}$  1660.

CHARLES R.

**T**Rusty and VVelbeloved, We greet  
you well : It cannot be believed but  
that VVe have been, are, and ever must  
be, as sollicitous as VVe can, by all endea-  
vours, to improve the Affections of Our  
good Subjects at home, and to procure  
the assistance of Our Friends and Allies  
abroad, for the recovery of that Right,  
which by the Laws of God and Man is  
unquestionable, and of which VVe have  
been so long dispossessed by such force,  
and with those circumstances, as VVe do  
not

not desire to aggravate by any sharp expressions, but rather wish, that the memory of what is passed, may be buried to the world. That VVe have more endeavoured to prepare, and to improve the affections of Our Subjects at home, for Our Restauration, then to procure assistance from abroad to invade either of Our Kingdoms, is as manifest to the world : And VVe cannot give a better evidence that VVe are still of the same minde, then in this conjuncture, when common Reason must satisfie all men, that VVe cannot be without assistance from abroad, VVe chuse rather to send to you, who have it in your own power to prevent that ruine and desolation which a VVar would bring upon the Nation, and to make the whole Kingdom owe the Peace, Happiness, Security, and Glory it shall enjoy, to your Vertue ; and to acknowledge that your Armies have com-

complied with their Obligations for  
 which they were first raised, for the pre-  
 servation of the Protestant Religion, the  
 Honour and Dignity of the King, the  
 Priviledges of Parliament, the Liberty  
 and Property of the Subject, and the  
 Fundamental Laws of the Land; and  
 that you have vindicated that Trust,  
 which others most perfidiously abused  
 and betrayed. How much We desire and  
 resolve to contribute to those good ends,  
 will appear to you by Our enclosed De-  
 claration, which We desire you to cause  
 to be published for the Information and  
 satisfaction of all good Subjects, who do  
 not desire a further effusion of precious  
 Christian blood, but to have their peace  
 and security founded upon that which  
 can only support it; an Unity of affecti-  
 ons amongst our selves, an equal Admi-  
 nistration of Justice to men, restoring  
 Parliaments to a full capacity of provi-  
 ding for all that is amiss, and the Laws  
 of



of the Land to their due veneration.

You have been your selves witnesses of so many revolutions, and have had so much experience, how far any Power and Authority that is only assumed by passion and appetite, and not supported by Justice, is from providing for the happiness and peace of the people, or from receiving any obedience from them, without which no Government can provide for them; that you may very reasonably believe, that God hath not been well pleased with the attempts that have been made, since he hath usually increased the confusion, by giving all the success that hath been desired, and brought that to pass without Effect, which the Designers have proposed as the best means to settle and compose the Nation; and therefore we cannot but hope and believe, that you will concur with Us in the remedy We have applyed, which to humane understanding is only proper for  
the

the ills we all groan under; and that you will make your selves the blessed Instruments to bring this blessing of Peace and reconciliation upon King and People; it being the usual method in which Divine Providence delighteth it self, to use and sanctifie those very means which ill men design for the satisfaction of private and particular Ends and Ambition, and other wicked purposes, to wholesome and publick ends, and to establish that good which is most contrary to the Designers; which is the greatest manifestation of God's peculiar kindness to a Nation, that can be given in this world. How far We resolve to preserve your Interests, and reward your Services, We refer to Our Declaration; and We hope God will inspire you to perform your Duty to Us, and to your Native Countrey, whose happiness cannot be separated from each other.

We

We have intrusted Our Wel-beloved  
 Servant Sir *John Greenville*, one of the  
 Gentlemen of Our Bed-chamber, to de-  
 liver this unto you, and to give Us an ac-  
 compt of your reception of it, and to de-  
 sire you in Our Name, that it may be  
 published. And so We bid you fare-  
 well.

Given at Our Court at *Breda*, this  
 14. of *April* 1660. In the Twelfth year of  
 Our Reign.

Received 1. *May* 1660.

*To Our Trusty and Wel-beloved, General  
 Monck, to be by him communicated to  
 the President and Council of State, and  
 to the Officers of the Armies under his  
 Command.*

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HIS MAJESTY'S  
L E T T E R

From *Breda*, April  $\frac{4}{14}$ . 1660.

TO THE  
*Lord Major, Aldermen, and Common-Council*  
Of the City of LONDON.

CHARLES R.

**T**Rufty and Wel-beloved, We Greet  
you well. In these great revolutions  
which of late have happened in that Our  
Kingdom, to the wonder and amaze-  
ment of all the world, there is none that  
We have looked upon with more com-  
fort, then the so frequent and publick ma-  
nifestations of their affections to Us in  
the City of *London*, which hath exceed-  
ingly raised Our Spirits, and which,  
no



no doubt hath proceeded from the Spirit of God, and His extraordinary mercy to the Nation, which hath been encouraged by you, and your good example to assert that Government, under which it hath so many hundred years enjoyed as great felicity as any Nation in *Europe*, and to discountenance the imaginations of those, who would subject Our Subjects to a Government they have not yet devised; and to satisfy the pride and ambition of a few ill men, would introduce the most Arbitrary and Tyrannical Power that was ever yet heard of. How long we have all suffered under those and the like devices, all the world takes notice, to the no small reproach of the *English* Nation, which We hope is now providing for its own security and redemption, and will be no longer bewitched by those inventions:

How desirous We are to contribute to the obtaining the Peace and Happiness of Our Subjects, without further effusion of blood; and how far We are from desiring to recover what belongs to Us by a War, if it can be otherwise done, will appear to you by the inclosed Declaration, which together with this Our Letter, We have intrusted Our right Trusty and Well-beloved Cosin the Lord Viscount *Mordant*, and Our Trusty and Well-beloved Servant, Sir *John Greenville* Knight, one of the Gentlemen of Our Bedchamber, to deliver to you, to the end that you, and all the rest of Our good Subjects of that Our City of *London* (to whom We desire it should be published) may know how far We are from the desire of revenge, or that the Peace, Happiness, and Security of the Kingdom should be raised upon any  
other

other Foundation then the Affection and Hearts of Our Subjects, and their own consents : We have not the least doubt of your just sense of those Our condescensions, or of your zeal to advance and promote the same good end, by disposing all men to meet Us with the same affection and tenderness, in restoring the Fundamental Laws to that reverence that is due to them, and upon the preservation whereof all our happiness depends : And you will have no reason to doubt of enjoying your full share in that happiness, and of the improving it by Our particular affection to you. It is very naturall for all men to do all the good they can for their native Countrey, and to advance the honour of it : And as We have that full affection for the Kingdom in general, so We would not be thought

to be without some extraordinary kindness for Our native City in particular, which We shall manifest on all occasions, not onely by renewing their Charter, and confirming all those Priviledges which they have received from Our Predecessors, but by adding and granting any new favours which may advance the Trade, Wealth, and Honour of that Our native City, for which We will be so sollicitous, that We doubt not but that it will in due time receive some benefit and advantage in all those respects, even from Our own observation and experience abroad: And We are most confident We shall never be disappointed in Our expectation of all possible service from your affections. And so We bid you farewell.

Given



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Given at Our Court at *Breda*, the  $\frac{4}{14}$  day  
of *April* 1660. in the Twelfth year of  
Our Reign.

*To Our Trusty and Wel-beloved,  
the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,  
and the Common-Council of  
Our City of London.*

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HIS MAJESTIES  
L E T T E R  
T O  
His Excellency the Lord General  
M O N C K,  
To be communicated to the  
Officers of the Army.  
*Sent by Sir Thomas Clerges.*

C H A R L E S R.

T Rusty and Well-beloved, We  
Greet you well: You will easily  
believe that your Letter of the Fifth  
of this Moneth, by Sir *Thomas Clar-*  
*ges*, was very welcome to Us; And that  
as We must always acknowledge the  
infinite mercy of God Almighty, in  
disposing the hearts of the Army in  
such

such an entire obedience to you, for the promoting and carrying on Our Service, and the Peace of the Kingdom, so We can never be without a just esteem of such a great and well disciplined Army, upon which the eyes of the world are so much fixed. We must desire you to return Our very hearty thanks to the Officers and Soldiers for their affection and obedience to Us; and to assure them from Us, that We shall always have an entire confidence in them, and ever acknowledge them to be the great Instruments of restoring Us to the Nation, and the Nation to Us, and Peace, and Happiness, and Security to Us all : And therefore they may not only with all imaginable confidence assure themselves, that we will punctually perform whatever we have promised to them in Our Declaration or Letter, but that We will take them into Our particular

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lar care and Protection. And if the licence and distemper of the Time shall so far transport any men, as to presume upon memory of former animosities, and of what is past, to use any reproaches towards them, We will look upon such persons as disturbers of the Peace and Security of the Kingdom, and shall cause them to be prosecuted accordingly. And towards this Settlement and Composure, and for the prevention of many inconveniences which may fall out, We think nothing so necessary as Our presence with you, by which (in a very short time) every member of the Army, who shall faithfully adhere to you in advancement of the Publick Peace, would, with the blessing of God, finde himself secured and provided for to his satisfaction : And longing for that blessed time, We bid you heartily farewell.

Given



(35)

Given at Our Court at the *Hague*, the  
26<sup>th</sup>. day of *May* 1680. in the Twelfth  
year of Our Reign.

*To Our Trusty and Well-beloved  
General Monck, to be com-  
municated to the Officers of  
the Army.*

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HIS MAJESTY'S  
GRACIOUS  
MESSAGE  
TO THE  
HOUSE of COMMONS.

Delivered by Mr. Secretary *Morris*,  
*June 18. 1660.*

CHARLES R.

**W**E have had too ample a manifestation of your Affection and Duty towards Us, the good effect whereof is notorious to the world, to make the least doubt of the continuance and improvement thereof, or in the least degree to dislike what you have done, or to complain of what you have left undone. We know well the weight of those Affairs which depend

depend upon your Counsels, and the time that must unavoidably be spent in Debates, where there must naturally be difference of Opinion and Judgement, amongst those whose desires of the Publick peace and safety are the same; And neither We nor you must be overmuch troubled, if We finde Our good intentions, and the unwearied pains We take to reduce those good intentions into real acts, for the quiet and security of the Nation, mis-represented, and mis-interpreted, by those who are, in truth, afflicted to see the publick distractions, by Gods blessing, so near an end; and by others, upon whose weakness, fears and jealousies, the activity and cunning of those ill men, have too great an influence.

How wonderful and miraculous soever the great harmony of affecti-  
ons

ons between Us and Our good Subjects is, and that it is so visible and manifest to the world, that there scarce appears the view of any cloud to overshadow or disturb it; yet We must not think that God Almighty hath wrought the Miracle to that degree, that a Nation so miserably divided for so many years, is so soon and entirely united in their affections and endeavours, as were to be wish'd; but that the evil Consciences of many men continue so awake for mischief, that they are not willing to take rest themselves, or to suffer others to take it: And We have all had too sad experience of the unhappy effects of fears and jealousies, how groundless and unreasonable soever, not to think it very necessary to apply all timely and proper remedies to those distempers, and to prevent the inconveniences  
and



and mischiefs, which too naturally flow from thence : We well foresaw , that the great violation which the Laws of the Land had for so many years sustained, had filled the hearts of the people with a terrible apprehension of insecurity to themselves, if all they had said and done, should be liable to be examined and punished by those Laws which had been so violated; and that nothing could establish the security of King and People, but a full provision, that the returning to the Reverence and Obedience of the Law, (which is good for Us all) should not turn to the ruine of any, who are willing and fit to receive that Protection hereafter from the Law, and to pay that Subjection to it that is just and necessary; and therefore We made that free offer of a General Pardon, in such a manner

manner as is expressed in Our Declaration, and how ready and desirous We are to make good the same, appears by Our Proclamation, which We have issued out upon, and according to your desire.

However, it is evident, that all We have, or do offer, doth not enough compose the mindes of Our People, nor in their opinions can their security be provided for, till the Act of Indemnity and Oblivion be Passed; And We finde great industry is used by those, (who do not wish that Peace to the Kingdom they ought to do) to perswade Our good Subjects that We have no minde to make good Our promises, which, in truth, We desire to perform for Our own sake as well as theirs: And We do therefore very earnestly recommend it to you, that all possible expedition be  
used

used in the Passing that most necessary Act, whereby Our good Subjects generally will be satisfied, that their Security is in their own hands, and depends upon their future actions, and that they are free for all that is past; and so all the endeavours of ill men will be disappointed, which would perswade them not to do well now, because they have heretofore done amiss. And We are the more engaged to this Our Recommendation, because upon the reflection of your eminent Zeal and Affection for Our Service, and hearty Concurrence with Us in all We have desired from you, men are apt to perswade others (though they do not believe it themselves) that the Passing of this Act is therefore deferred, because We do not enough press the dispatch of it,

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which We do desire from Our heart, and are confident you will the sooner do, upon this Our earnest Recommendation.

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HIS MAJESTY'S  
GRACIOUS  
S P E E C H  
TO THE  
HOUSE of PEERS,  
The 27<sup>th</sup> of July, 1660.

Concerning the speedy Passing of the Bill of  
INDEMPNITY & OBLIVION.

*My Lords,*

**W**HEN I came first hither to  
you, which was within two  
or three days after I came to *White-*  
*hall*, I did with as much earnest-  
ness as I could, both by My self and  
the Chancellor, recommend to you  
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and the House of Commons, the speedy dispatch of the Act of Indemnity, as a necessary Foundation of that Security We all pray for. I did since, by a particular Message to the House of Commons, again press them to hasten that important Work; And did likewise by a Proclamation, publish to all the Kingdom, That I did with impatience expect that that Act should be presented to Me for my Assent, as the most reasonable and solid Foundation of that Peace, Happiness and Security I hope and pray for to My self and all My Dominions. I will not deny it to you, I thought the House of Commons too long about that Work; and therefore, now it is come up to you, I would not have you guilty of the same delay. I thank God, I have the same Intentions and Resolutions  
 now

now I am here with you, which I had at *Breda*, and believe that I owe My being here, to Gods blessing upon the Intentions and Resolutions I then expressed to have. I will read to you what I then said.

*And to the end that the Fear of punishment may not engage any, Conscious to themselves of what is passed, to a perseverance in Guilt for the future, by opposing the Quiet and Happiness of their Countrey, in the Restauration both of King, Peers and People, to their Just, Antient, and Fundamental Rights: We do by these Presents Declare, That We do grant a Free and General Pardon, which We are ready, upon demand, to pass under Our Great Seal of England, to all Our Subjects, of what degree or quality soever, who within Forty days after the Publishing hereof, shall lay hold upon this Our Grace and Favour, and shall by any*  
*Pub.*

lique act declare their doing so; And that they return to the Loyalty and Obedience of good Subjects, (excepting onely such persons as shall hereafter be excepted by Parliament.) Those onely excepted, let all Our loving Subjects, how faulty soever, rely upon the Word of a King, solemnly given by this present Declaration, That no Crime whatsoever committed against Us or Our Royal Father, before the Publication of this, shall ever rise in Judgement, or be brought in Question against any of them, to the least endamage-ment of them, either in their Lives, Liberties, or Estates, or (as far forth as lies in Our Power) so much as to the Prejudice of their Reputations, by any Reproach, or Term of Distinction from the rest of Our best Subjects: We desiring and Ordaining, That henceforward all Notes of Discord, Separation and Difference of Parties be utterly abolished



*abolished among all Our Subjects, whom We invite and conjure to a perfect Union among themselves under Our Protection, for the Re-settlement of Our Just Rights, and theirs, in a Free Parliament; By which, upon the Word of a King, We will be advised.*

My Lords, if you do not joyn with me in extinguishing this Fear, which keeps the hearts of men awake, and apprehensive of Safety and Security; You keep Me from performing My Promise, which if I had not made, I am perswaded neither I nor you had been now here: I pray let us not deceive those who brought, or permitted us to come together. I knew well there were some men who could neither forgive themselves, or be forgiven by Us; And I thank you for your Justice towards those, the im-  
medi-

mediate Murtherers of My Father :  
 And I will deal truly with you, I never  
 thought of excepting any other. I pray  
 think well upon what I have offerred, and  
 the benefit you and I have received from  
 that offer, and encourage and oblige all  
 other persons, by not excluding them  
 from the benefit of this Act. This Mercy  
 and Indulgence is the best way to bring  
 them to a true repentance, and to make  
 them more severe to themselves, when  
 they finde We are not so to them. It will  
 make them good Subjects to Me, and  
 good Friends and Neighbours to you;  
 and We have then all Our end, and you  
 shall finde this the securest expedient to  
 prevent future mischief: Therefore I do  
 earnestly desire and conjure you, to depart  
 from all particular Animosities and Re-  
 venge, or memory of past Provocations,  
 and that you will Pass this Act without  
 other exceptions, then of those who were  
 imme-

immediately guilty of that Murther of my Father. My Lords, I have told you my opinion, and I hope you will be of the same. If any persons appear of such dangerous and obstinate Principles, that the Peace of the Kingdom cannot be preserved whilst they have liberty in it; some other course may be taken, that they shall not be able to do hurt; and I assure you, there is nothing can enable them to do so much harm, as the deferring the Passing this Act.

I hope I need say nothing of *Ireland*, and that they alone shall not be without the benefit of my Mercy: they have shewed much affection to me abroad, and you will have a care of my Honour, and of what I have promised to them. I do again conjure you, that you will use all expedition in the dispatch of this Bill.

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HIS

HIS MAJESTY'S  
 GRACIOUS  
 S P E E C H  
 TO BOTH HOUSES OF  
 PARLIAMENT,  
 On the 29<sup>th</sup> day of *August* 1660. at the Pas-  
 sing of the ACT of  
*Free Pardon, Indempnity and Oblivion,*  
 And several other Acts.

*My Lords and Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

**I** Have been here some times before  
 with you, but never with more wil-  
 lingness than I am at this time: And  
 there be few men in the Kingdom, who  
 have longed more impatiently to have  
 these Bills Passed, than I have done to  
 Pass them; and I hope they will be the  
 Foundation of much Security and Hap-  
 piness to us all.



I do very willingly pardon all that is pardoned by this Act of Indempnity, to that time which is mentioned in the Bill; nay, I will tell you, that from that time to this day, I will not use great severity, except in such cases where the malice is notorious, and the Publick Peace exceedingly concerned. But for the time to come, the same discretion and conscience which disposed me to the clemency I have expressed, which is most agreeable to my Nature, will oblige me to all rigor and severity, how contrary soever it be to my Nature, towards those who shall not now aquiesce, but continue to manifest their Sedition and dislike of the Government, either in action or words. And I must conjure you all (my Lords and Gentlemen) to concur with me in this just and necessary Severity; and that you will in your several Stations be so jealous of the Publick Peace, and of my

particular Honor, that you will cause exemplary Justice to be done upon those who are guilty of seditious Speeches or Writings, as well as those who break out into Seditious Actions : And that you will believe those who delight in reproaching and traducing my Person, not to be well affected to you and the Publick Peace. Never King valued himself more upon the affections of his People then I do; nor do I know a better way to make my self sure of your affections, then by being just and kinde to you all : And whilst I am so, I pray let the world see that I am possessed of your affections.

For your Pole-Bill, I do thank you as much as if the mony were to come in to my own Coffers; and wish with all my heart, that it may amount to as great a sum as you reckon upon. If the work be well and orderly done, to which it is designed, I am sure I shall be the richer

er by it in the end; and upon my word, if I had wherewithal, I would my self help you, so much I desire the business done. I pray' very earnestly, as fast as money comes in, discharge that great burthen of the Navy, and disband the Army as fast as you can; and till you can disband the rest, make a provision for their support.

I do conjure you, as you love me, let me not hear the noise of Free-quarter, which will be imputed to my want of Care and Government, how innocent soever I am; and therefore be sure you prevent it.

I am so confident of your affections, that I will not move you in any thing that immediately relates to my self; and yet I must tell you, I am not richer, that is, I have not so much money in my Purse as when I came to you; the truth is, I have lived principally ever since upon what

what I brought with me, which was indeed your money ; for you sent it to me, and I thank you for it. The weekly expence of the Navy, eats up all you have given me by the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage. Nor have I been able to give my Brothers one shilling since I came into *England*, nor to keep any Table in my house but what I eat my self. And that which troubles me most, is, to see many of you come to me to *Whitehall*, and to think that you must go somewhere else to seek your dinner.

I do not mention this to you, as any thing that troubles me, do but take care of the Publick, and for what is necessary for the peace and quiet of the Kingdom, and take your own time for my own particular, which I am sure you will provide for with as much affection and frankness as I can desire.

H I S



HIS MAIESTIE'S  
S P E E C H.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I**F my prefence here had not been requisite for the Pafsing these many Bills, I did always intend to fee you together before your Adjournment, that I might again thank you for the many good things you have done for Me and the Kingdom; And in truth I do thank you more for what you have done for the Publick, then what you have done for my own particular, and yet I do thank you too for that with all my heart: But I confefs to you, I do thank  
you

you more for the provision you have made to prevent Free-quarter, during the time the Army shall be disbanding, which I take to be given for my satisfaction, then I do for the other Present you have made me for my own particular occasions; and I do promise you, which is the best way I can take to gratifie you, I will not apply one peny of that money to my own particular occasions, what shift soever I make, till it is evident to me, that the Publick will not stand in need of it; and if it do, every peny of it shall be disbursed that way; and I dare say I shall not be the poorer for it.

I cannot but take notice of one particular Bill I have Passed, which may seem of an extraordinary nature, that concerning the Duke  
of

of *Somerſet*, but you all know it is for an extraordinary Perſon, who hath merited as much of the King My Father and My Self, as a Subject can do; and I am none of thoſe, who think that Subjects by performing their duties in an extraordinary manner, do not oblige their Princes to reward them in an extraordinary manner; there can be no danger from ſuch a Precedent, and I hope no man will envy him, becauſe I have done what a good Maſter ſhould do to ſuch a Servant.

*My Lords and Gentlemen*, I will not deny to you, that I had ſome Inclination, when I conſented upon your deſire to your Reſeſs, to have made a Seſſion, which I thought moſt agreeable to the ancient order of Parliaments, and I hope you will all joyn with Me in reducing the proceedings of Parliaments to the ancient Rules and Orders of Parliaments, the deviation from which hath done us

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no good, and I think there were never so many Bills passed together, as I have this day given My Assent to, without a Session: But upon the Desire and Reasons given by the House of Commons, for an Adjournment without a Session, I did very willingly depart from that Inclination, and do as willingly give you leave and direct you that you Adjourn your selves till the Sixth day of *November*, when I hope you will all meet again, and in the meantime that you will be all welcome to your Countreys, and do me much service there.

I have many other particulars to say and recommend to you, in which I cannot enough trust my own memory, and therefore I shall command the Chancellor to say the rest to you.

(After His Majesty had ended His Speech, the Lord Chancellor said as followeth.)

*My*



*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**T**He King tells you that He hath commanded me to say many particulars to you; and the truth is, He hath charged me with so many, that I have great reason to fear, that I shall stand in much need of His Mercy, for omitting many things He hath given me in command, at least for delivering them in more Disorder and Confusion, then matters of such moment and Importance ought to be to such an Assembly, for which the King Himself hath even a kind of Reverence, as well as an extraordinary Kindnesse. I am to mention some things He hath done already, and many things He intends to do during this Recess, that you may see, how well

content soever He is, that you should have Ease, and Pleasure, and Refreshment, He hath designed work enough for Himself.

The King hath thanked you for the Provision you have made that there may be no free Quarter during the time the Army shall be Disbanding, and hath told you what He will do with that Money you have given Him, if there should want wherewithall to Disband it; And now I hope you will all believe, that His Majesty will consent to the Disbanding: He will do so; And yet He does not take it unkindly at their hands, who have thought that his Majesty would not Disband this Army; It was a sober and a rational Jealousie; No other Prince in *Europe* would be willing to Disband such an Army; An Army to which Victory

ry is entailed, and which, humanely speaking, could hardly fail of Conquest whithersoever He should lead it; And if God had not restored His Majesty to that rare felicity, as to be without apprehension of danger at home or from abroad, and without any Ambition of taking from His Neighbours what they are possessed of, Himself would never Disband this Army; an Army, whose Order and Discipline, whose Sobriety and Manners, whose Courage and Success hath made it famous and terrible over the world; An Army of which the King and his two Royal Brothers may say, as the noble *Grecian* said of *Æneas*,

—— *Stetimus tela aspera contra,  
Contulimusque manus, experto credite,  
quantus.*

*In clypeum assurgat, quo turbine tor-  
queat hastam.*

They have all three in several Countries found themselves engaged in the midst of these Troops, in the heat and rage of Battle; and if any common Soldiers (as no doubt many may) will demand the old *Romans* priviledge for having encountred Princes single, upon my Conscience, he will find both Favour and Preferment: They have all three observed the Discipline, and felt, and admired, and loved the Courage of this Army, when they were the worse for it; and I have seen them in a season when there was little else of comfort in their view, refresh themselves with joy, that  
the



the *English* had done the great work, the *English* had got the day, and then please themselves with the Imagination what wonders they should perform in the head of such an Army: And therefore when His Majesty is so entirely possessed of the affection and Obedience of this Army, and when it hath merited so much from Him, Can it be believed, or imagined, that He can without some regret part with them? No: My Lords and Gentlemen, He will never part with them; and the only sure way never to part with them, is to Disband them: Should it be otherwise, they must be exposed to the daily Importunity of His great Neighbours and Allies; and how could he refuse to lend them his Troops, of which He hath no use Himself? His Majesty knows they are too good *English* men, to wish  
that

that a standing Army should be kept up in the bowels of their own Countrey; that they who did but *in Bello pacis gerere negotium*, and who, whilst an Army, lived like good Husbandmen in the Countrey, and good Citizens in the City, will now become really such, and take delight in the benefit of that Peace they have so honestly and so wonderfully brought to pass: The King will part with them, as the most indulgent Parents part with their Children for their education, and for their preferment; He will prefer them to Disbanding, and prefer them by Disbanding; and will alwaies retain such a kindness for them, and such a memory of the service they have done Him, that both Officers and Souldiers, after they are disbanded, shall  
alwaies

always finde such countenance, favor, and reward from His Majesty, that He doubts not, but if He should have occasion to use their Service, they will again resort to Him with the same alacrity, as if they had never been disbanded: And if there be any so ill amongst them (as there can be but very few, if any) who will forfeit that Favor and Protection they may have from Him, by any withstanding His Majesties commands, and the full and declared sense of the Kingdom; His Majesty is confident they will be as odious to their companions, as they can be to any other honest men.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,* I am in the next place, by the Kings command, to put you in minde of the Act of Indemnity, not of any Grants or Concessions, or Releases He made to you in that Act; I have nothing of that in charge; no Prince hath so excellent a  
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memory

memory to forget the Favors he doth ;  
 But of what He hath done against you  
 in that Act , how you may be undone  
 by that Act, if you are not very care-  
 ful to perform the Obligations He hath  
 laid upon you in it ; the Clause I am to  
 put you in minde of, is this, *And to the  
 intent and purpose that all names and terms  
 of distinction may be likewise put into ut-  
 ter Oblivion :* Be it further Enacted by  
 the Authority aforesaid, That if any per-  
 son or persons, within the space of Three  
 years next ensuing, shall presume malici-  
 ously to call, or alledge, or object against  
 any other person or persons any name or  
 names, or other words of reproach, any  
 way leading to revive the memory of the  
 late differences, or the occasion thereof,  
 That then every such person, so as afore-  
 said offending, shall forfeit, &c. It is no  
 matter for the Penalty, it is too cheap a  
 one; the King wishes it had been greater,  
 and



and therefore hath by His just Prerogative (and 'tis well for us He hath such a Prerogative ) added another Penalty more insupportable , even His high Displeasure against all who shall swerve from this Clause in the Act. Give me leave to tell you, That as any name or names, or other words of reproach, are expressly against the letter, and punishable accordingly ; so evil and envious looks , murmuring and discontented hearts, are as directly against the equity of this Statute, a direct breach of the Act of Indemnity, and ought to be punished too ; and I believe they may be so. You know Kings are in some sense called Gods, and so they may in some degree be able to look into mens hearts ; and God hath given us a King who can look as far into mens hearts as any Prince alive ; and He hath great skill in Physiognomy too, you would wonder what

Calculations He hath made from thence; and no doubt, if He be provoked by evil looks, to make a further enquiry into mens hearts, and findes those corrupted with the Passions of Envy and Uncharitableness, He will never chuse those hearts to trust and rely upon. He hath given us a Noble and Princely example, by opening and stretching His Arms to all who are worthy to be His Subjects, worthy to be thought English men, by extending His Heart with a pious and a grateful joy to finde all His Subjects at once in His Arms, and himself in theirs; and shall we fold our Arms towards one another, and contract our hearts with Envy and Malice to each other, by any sharp memory of what hath been unneighborly or unkindly done heretofore? What is this but to rebel against the Person of the King, against the excellent Example

ample and Vertue of the King, against the known Law of the Land, this blessed Act of Oblivion ?

*My Lords and Gentlemen*, The King is a Suitor to you, makes it His suit very heartily, That you will joyn with Him in restoring the whole Nation to its Primitive Temper and Integrity, to its old good manners, its old good humor, and its old good nature ; Good nature, a vertue so peculiar to you, so appropriated by God Almighty to this Nation, that it can be translated into no other Language, hardly practised by any other people ; and that you will by your example, by the candor of your Conversation, by your Precepts, and by your Practise, and by all your Interest, teach your Neighbors and your Friends, how to pay a full obedience to this clause of the Statute, how to learn this excellent art of Forgetfulness.

Let

Let them remember, and let us all remember, how ungracious, how indecent, how ugly, the insolence, the fierceness, the brutishness of their Enemies appeared to them; and we may piously and reasonably believe, that Gods indignation against them, for their want of bowels, for their not being English men, (for they had the hearts of *Pagans* and *Infidels*) sent a Whirlwind in a moment to blow them out of the World, that is, out of a capacity to do more mischief in the World, except we practise their Vices, and do that our selves which we pretend to detest them for.

Let us not be too much ashamed, as if what hath been done amiss, proceeded from the humor, and the temper, and the nature of our Nation. The *Astrologers* have made us a fair excuse, and truly I hope a true one; all the motions of these last Twenty years have been



been unnatural, and have proceeded from the evil influence of a malignant Star; and let us not too much despise the influence of the Stars: And the same *Astrologers* assure us, that the malignity of that Star is expired; the good *genius* of this Kingdom is become Superior, and hath mastered that malignity, and our own good old Stars govern us again, and their influence is so strong, that with our help, they will repair in a year what hath been decaying in twenty; and they onely shall have no excuse from the Star, who continue their malignity, and own all the ill that is past to be their own, by continuing and improving it for the time to come.

If any body here, or any where else; be too much exalted with what he hath done, or what he hath suffered, and from thence thinks himself warranted  
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to reproach others, let him remember the story of *Nicephorus*; it is an excellent story, and very applicable to such distempers: He was a pious and religious man, and for his Piety and Religion was condemned to the fire; when he was led to execution, and when an old Friend who had done him injury enough, fell at his feet and asked his pardon; the poor man was so elated with the triumph he was going unto, with the glory of Martyrdom, that he refused to be reconciled unto him; upon which he was disappointed of his end; and for this uncharitableness, the Spirit of God immediately forsook him, and he apostatized from the Faith.

Let all those who are too proud of having been as they think less faulty than other men, and so are unwilling to be reconciled to those who have offended them, take heed of the Apostacy  
of

of *Nicephorus*, and that those fumes of Envy and Uncharitableness, and Murmuring, do not so far transport and intoxicate them, that they fall into those very Crimes, they value themselves for having hitherto declined.

*But my Lords and Gentlemen*, whilst we conspire together, to execute faithfully this part of the Bill, to put all old names and terms of distinction into utter Oblivion; let us not finde new names and terms to keep up the same, or a worse distinction: If the old reproaches of Cavalier, and Round-Head, and Malignant, be committed to the Grave; let us not finde more significant and better words, to signifie worse things; let not Piety and Godliness grow into terms of reproach, and distinguish between the Court and the City and the Country; and let not Piety and Godliness be measured by a morosity in Manners, an af-

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fection of Gesture, a new mode and tone of Speaking ; at least, let not our Constitutions and Complexions make us be thought of a contrary Party ; and because we have not an affected austerity in our looks, that we have not Piety in our hearts. Very merry men have been very godly men ; and if a good *Conscience* be a continual *Feast*, there is no reason but men may be very merry at it.

You, Mr. *Speaker*, have this day made a Noble Present to the King. Do you think that if you and your worthy Companions had brought it up with folded Arms, down-cast Looks, with Sighs and other Instances of Desperation, it would not have been a very Melancholick Present ? Have not your frank and dutiful Expressions, that chearfulness and vivacity in your Looks, rendered it much more acceptable, much more



more valuable ? No Prince in Christendom loves a chearful giver, so well as *God Almighty* does ; and he of all gifts, a chearful heart : And therefore I pray let not a cloudy and disconsolate face, be the onely or the best sign of Piety and Devotion in the heart.

I must ask your pardon for misplacing much of this Discourse, which I should have mentioned, when I came to speak of the Ministers Bill ; they I hope will endeavor to remove these new marks of Distinction and Reproaches, and keep their Auditories from being imposed upon by such Characters and Descriptions. The King hath passed this Act very willingly, and done much to the end of this Act before ; yet hath willingly admitted you to be sharers and partners with Him in the Obligation : I may say confidently, His Majesty hath never denied His

Confirmation to any man in possession who hath asked it ; and they have all had the effect of it , except such who upon examination and enquiry, appeared not worthy of it, and such who though they are pardoned , cannot yet think themselves worthy to be prefer'd. His Majesty well knows , that by this Act He hath gratified and obliged many worthy and pious men, who have contributed much to His Restauration, and who shall always receive fresh evidence of His Majesties favor and kindness ; but He is not sure that He may not likewise have gratified some who did neither contribute to His coming in, nor are yet glad that He is in ; how comes it else to pass, that He receives such frequent Information of Seditious Sermons in the City, and in the Countrey ; in which, all industry is used to alienate the Affections of the people, and to infuse Jealousies  
into

into them of the King and His Government : They talk of introducing Popery, of evil Counsellors, and such other old Calumnies as are pardoned by this Act of Indempnity.

His Majesty told you when He was last here, what rigor and severity He will hereafter use, how contrary soever it is to His Nature, in these cases ; and conjured you, *My Lords and Gentlemen*, to concur with Him in this just and necessary Severity, which I am sure you will do with your utmost vigilance, and that you will believe that too much ill cannot befall those who do the best they can to corrupt His Majesties Nature, and to extinguish His Mercy.

*My Lords and Gentlemen*, I told you I was to acquaint you with some things His Majesty intends to do during this Recess, that you may see He will give no intermission to His own Thoughts for  
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the Publick good, though for a time He dispences with your Assistance.

He doth consider the infinite importance the Improvement of Trade must be to this Kingdom, and therefore His Majesty intends forthwith to establish a Council for Trade, consisting of some Principal Merchants of the several Companies; to which He will adde some Gentlemen of Quality and Experience; and for their greater honor and encouragement, some of my Lords of His own Privy Council.

In the next place, His Majesty hopes that by a well-setled Peace, and Gods great blessing upon Him and you, this Nation will in a short time flourish to that degree, that the Land of *Canaan* did, when *Esau* found it necessary to part from his Brother. — For their riches were more, than that they might dwell together, and the Land where  
in



in they were, could not bear them, because of their Cattle. We have been our selves very near this Pinnacle of Happiness, and the hope and contemplation that we may be so again, disposes the King to be very solicitous for the Improvement and Prosperity of His Plantations abroad, where there is such large room for the Industry and Reception of such who shall desire to go thither : And therefore His Majesty likewise intends to erect and establish a Council for those Plantations, in which, Persons well qualified shall be wholly intent upon the good and advancement of those Plantations.

There are two other Particulars, which I am commanded to mention, which were both mentioned and recommended to you by His Majesty in His Declaration from *Breda* :  
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The one, for the Confirmation of Sales, or other recompence for Purchasers : The other, for the composing those Differences and Distempers in Religion, which have too much disturbed the Peace of the Kingdom. Two very weighty particulars, in which His Majesty knows you have spent much time, and concerning which, He should have heard from you before this time, if you had not met with great Difficulties in the Disquisition of either.

For the first, His Majesty hath not been without much thought upon the Argument, and hath done much towards the accommodation of many particular Persons; and you shall not be at your journeys end, before His Majesty will put that business concerning Sales into such a way of Dispatch, that He doubts not you will finde a good progress made in it before your coming together

gether again, and I believe the Persons concerned, will be very much too blame, if they receive not good satisfaction: And some of you who stay in Town, shall be advised and consulted with in that settlement.

The other, of Religion, is a sad Argument indeed ; It is a Consideration that must make every Religious Heart to bleed, to see Religion which should be the strongest Obligation and Ciment of Affection, and Brotherly Kindness and Compassion, made now by the perverse Wranglings of passionate and froward Men, the ground of all Animosity, Hatred, Malice and Revenge. And this unruly and unmanly Passion (which no question the Divine Nature exceedingly abhors) sometimes, and I fear too frequently transports those who are in the right, as well as those who are in the wrong, and leaves the latter more

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excusable then the former, when men who finde their Manners and Dispositions very conformable in all the necessary Obligations of Humane Nature, avoid one anothers Conversation, and grow first unfociable, and then uncharitable to each other, because one cannot think as the other doth. And from this separation we intitle God to the Patronage of, and Concernment in our Fancies and Distinction, and purely for his sake hate one another heartily. It was not so of old, when one of the most ancient Fathers of the Church tells us, That Love and Charity was so signal and eminent in the Primitive Christians, that it even drew Admiration and Envy from their Adversaries. *Vide (inquiunt) ut invicem se diligunt !* Their Adversaries in that in which they most agreed, in their very prosecution of them, had their Passions and Animosities amongst themselves ;



selves ; they were onely Christians, that  
 loved, and cherished, and comforted,  
 and were ready to die for one another ;  
*Quid nunc illi dicerent Christiani, si nostra*  
*viderent tempora ?* Says the incompara-  
 ble *Grotius* : How would they look up-  
 on our sharp and virulent Contentions  
 in the debates of *Christian Religion*, and  
 the Bloody Wars that have proceeded  
 from those Contentions, whilst every  
 one pretended to all the Marks which  
 are to attend upon the true Church, ex-  
 cept onely that which is inseparable from  
 it, *Charity to one another*.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,* This Dis-  
 quisition hath cost the King many a sigh,  
 many a sad hour, when he hath con-  
 sidered the almost irreparable reproach  
 the *Protestant Religion* hath undergone,  
 from the Divisions and Distractions  
 which have been so notorious within  
 this Kingdom.

What pains he hath taken to compose them , after several Discourses with Learned and Pious Men of Different Perswasions; you will shortly see by a Declaration He will publish upon that occasion ; by which you will see His great indulgence to those who can have any Protection from *Conscience*, to differ with their Brethren. And I hope God will so bless the Candor of His Majesty in the Condescensions He makes, That the Church as well as the State, will return to that Unity and Unanimity, which will make both King and People as happy as they can hope to be in this World.

*My Lords and Gentlemen*, I shall conclude with the Kings hearty Thanks to you , not onely for what you have done towards Him , which hath been very Signal, but for what you have done towards each other ; for the excellent  
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Correspondence you have maintained ; for the very Seasonable Deference and Condescension you have had for each other , which will restore *Parliaments* to the Veneration they ought to have. And since His Majesty knows, that you all desire to please Him, you have given Him ample evidence, that you do so ; He hath appointed me to give you a sure Receipt to attain that good end , it is a Receipt of His own prescribing ; and therefore is not like to fail :

Be but pleased your selves , and persuade others to be so ; contrive all the ways imaginable for your own happiness, and you will make Him the best pleased, and the most happy Prince in the World.

HIS

(86)

H I S  
**MAJESTIES**  
**DECLARATION**

TO ALL  
His Loving Subjects of His Kingdom  
of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*,

Concerning  
**Ecclesiastical Affairs.**

CHARLES R.

**H**OW much the Peace of the State is concerned in the Peace of the Church, and how difficult a thing it is to preserve Order and Government in Civil, whilst there is no Order or Government in Ecclesiastical Affairs, is evident to the World ; and this little part of the World, Our own Dominions hath had so late experience of it, that



that We may very well acquiesce in the Conclusion, without enlarging Our Self in discourse upon it, it being a subject We have had frequent occasion to contemplate upon, and to lament, abroad as well as at home.

In Our Letter to the *Speaker* of the House of Commons from *Breda*, We declared how much We desired the Advancement and Propagation of the Protestant Religion : That neither the unkindness of those of the same Faith towards Us, nor the Civilities and Obligations from those of a contrary Profession ( of both which We have had abundant evidence ) could in the least degree startle Us, or make Us swerve from it, and that nothing can be proposed to manifest Our Zeal and Affection for it, to which We will not readily consent : And We said then, That We did hope in due time, Our Self to propose

pose somewhat for the Propagation of it, that will satisfy the World, that We have always made it both Our Care and Our Study, and have enough observed what is most like to bring disadvantage to it. And the truth is, We do think Our Self the more competent to propose, and with Gods assistance to determine many things now in difference, from the time We have spent, and the experience We have had in most of the Reformed Churches abroad, in *France*, in the *Low-Countries*, and in *Germany*, where We have had frequent Conferences, with the most Learned men, who have unanimously lamented the great Reproach the Protestant Religion undergoes from the Distempers and too Notorious Schisms in Matters of Religion in *England*: And as the most Learned amongst them have always with great Submission and Reverence acknowledged

ledged and magnified the established Government of the Church of *England*, and the great countenance and shelter the Protestant Religion received from it, before these unhappy times : So many of them have with great Ingenuity and Sorrow confessed, that they were too easily misled by mis-information and prejudice into some disesteem of it, as if it had too much complied with the Church of *Rome* ; whereas they now acknowledge it to be the best Fence God hath yet raised against Popery in the World : And We are perswaded, they do with great Zeal wish it restored to its old Dignity and Veneration.

When We were in *Holland*, We were attended by many grave and learned Ministers from hence, who were looked upon as the most able and principal Assertors of the Presbyterian opinions,

ons, with whom VVe had as much Conference as the multitude of Affairs which were then upon Us would permit Us to have ; and to Our great Satisfaction and Comfort found them Persons full of Affection to Us, of Zeal for the Peace of the Church and State, and neither Enemies (as they have been given out to be) to Episcopacy, or Liturgy, but modestly to desire such alterations in either, as without shaking Foundations, might best allay the present distempers, which the Indisposition of the time, and the tenderness of some mens Consciences had contracted : For the better doing whereof, We did intend upon Our first arrival in this Kingdom to call a Synod of Divines, as the most proper expedient to provide a proper remedy for all those differences and dissatisfactions which had or should arise in matters of Religion ; and in the mean time, We published



published in Our Declaration from *Breda* a Liberty to tender Consciences; and that no man should be disquieted or called in question for differences of opinion in matter of Religion, which do not disturb the Peace of the Kingdom, and that We shall be ready to consent to such an Act of Parliament as upon mature deliberation shall be offered to Us, for the full granting that Indulgence.

Whilest We continued in this temper of Minde and Resolution, and have so far complied with the perswasion of particular Persons, and the distemper of the time, as to be contented with the exercise of Our Religion in Our own Chappel, according to the constant practice and Laws established, without enjoyning that practice, and the observation of those Laws, in the Churches of the Kingdom; in which We

have undergone the Censure of many ,  
as if We were without that Zeal for the  
Church, which We ought to have, and  
which by Gods Grace, We shall always  
retain : We have found Our Self not  
so candidly dealt with as We have de-  
served , and that there are unquiet and  
restless Spirits, who without abating  
any of their own distemper, in recom-  
pence of the Moderation they finde in  
Us, continue their bitterness against the  
Church , and endeavor to raise Jeal-  
ousies of Us, and to lessen Our Repu-  
tation by their Reproaches, as if We  
were not true to the Professions We  
have made : And in order thereunto,  
they have very unseasonably caused to  
be Printed , published , and dispersed  
throughout the Kingdom a Declara-  
tion heretofore Printed in Our Name,  
during the time of Our being in *Scot-*  
*land* , of which We shall say no more  
than

than that the Circumstances by which We were enforced to sign that Declaration, are enough known to the World; And that the worthiest and greatest part of that Nation did even then detest and abhor the ill usage of Us in that particular, when the same Tyranny was exercised there by the power of a few ill men, which at that time had spread it self over this Kingdom; and therefore We had no reason to expect that We should at this season, when We are doing all We can to wipe out the memory of all that hath been done amiss by other men, and, We thank God, have wiped it out of Our own Remembrance, have been Our Self assaulted with those Reproaches, which We will likewise forget.

Since the Printing this Declaration, several seditious Pamphlets and Quæres have been published and scattered abroad,

broad, to infuse dislike and Jealousies into the hearts of the People, and of the Army, and some who ought rather to have repented the former mischief they have wrought, than to have endeavored to improve it, have had the hardiness to publish, that the Doctrine of the Church, against which no man with whom We have conferred hath excepted, ought to be reformed as well as the Discipline.

This over-passionate and turbulent way of proceeding, and the Impatience We finde in many for some speedy determination in these matters, whereby the mindes of men may be composed, and the Peace of the Church established, hath prevailed with Us to invert the method We had proposed to Our Self, and even in order to the better calling and composing of a Synod (which the present Jealousies will hardly agree upon)



upon) by the assistance of Gods blessed Spirit, which We daily invoke and supplicate to give some determination Our Self to the matters in difference, until such a Synod may be called, as may without passion or prejudice, give Us such farther assistance towards a perfect Union of Affections, as well as submission to Authority, as is necessary: And We are the rather induced to take this upon Us, by finding upon the full Conference We have had with the learned men of several persuasions, that the mischiefs, under which both the Church and State do at present suffer, do not result from any formed Doctrine or Conclusion which either Party maintains or avows, but from the Passion and Appetite and Interest of particular Persons, who contract greater prejudice to each other, from those Affections, than would naturally

naturally rise from their Opinions ; and those distempers must be in some degree allayed, before the meeting in a Synod can be attended with better success, than their meeting in other places, and their discourses in Pulpits have hitherto been ; and till all thoughts of Victory are laid aside, the humble and necessary thoughts for the Vindication of Truth cannot be enough entertained.

We must for the honor of all those of either persuasion with whom We have conferred, declare, That the Professions and Desires of all for the advancement of Piety and true Godliness, are the same ; their Professions of Zeal for the Peace of the Church, the same ; of Affection and Duty to Us, the same : They all approve Episcopacy ; they all approve a set Form of Liturgy ; and they all disapprove and dislike the Sin of Sacrilege, and the Alienation  
of

of the Revenue of the Church ; And if upon these excellent Foundations, in submission to which there is such a harmony of Affections, any Superstructures should be raised, to the shaking those Foundations, and to the contracting and lessening the blessed gift of Charity, which is a vital part of Christian Religion, We shall think Our Self very unfortunate, and even suspect that We are defective in that administration of Government with which God hath entrusted Us.

We need not profess the high Affection and esteem We have for the Church of *England* as it is established by Law ; the Reverence to which hath supported us, with Gods blessing, against many temptations ; nor do We think that Reverence in the least degree diminished by Our Condescensions, not peremptorily to insist on some particulars of Ceremony, which, however introduced

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duce d by the Piety and Devotion, and Order of former times, may not be so agreeable to the present, but may even lessen that Piety and Devotion, for the improvement whereof they might happily be first introduced, and consequently may well be dispensed with ; and We hope this charitable compliance of Ours will dispose the minds of all men to a cheerful submission to that Authority, the preservation whereof is so necessary for the Unity and Peace of the Church ; and that they will acknowledge the support of the Episcopal Authority, to be the best support of Religion, by being the best means to contain the minds of men within the Rules of Government : And they who would restrain the exercise of that holy function within the Rules which were observed in the Primitive times, must remember and consider, that the Ecclesiastical Power being in those blessed times

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alwaies subordinate and subject to the Civil, it was likewise proportioned to such an extent of Jurisdiction as was most agreeable to that: And as the Sanctity and Simplicity, and Resignation of that Age, did then refer many things to the Bishops, which the policy of succeeding Ages would not admit, at least did otherwise provide for; so it can be no reproach to primitive Episcopacy, if where there have been great alterations in the Civil Government, from what was then, there have been likewise some difference and alteration in the Ecclesiastical, the Essence and Foundation being still preserved. And upon this ground, without taking upon Us to censure the Government of the Church in other Countreys, where the Government of the State is different from what it is here, or enlarging Our Self upon the Reasons

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why, whilst there was an Imagination of erecting a Democratical Government here in the State, they should be willing to continue an Aristocratical Government in the Church ; It shall suffice to say, that since by the wonderful blessing of God, the hearts of this whole Nation are returned to an obedience to Monarchique Government in the State, it must be very reasonable to support that Government in the Church which is established by Law, and with which the Monarchy hath flourished through so many Ages, and which is in truth as ancient in this Island as the Christian Monarchy thereof; and which hath alwaies in some respects or degrees been enlarged or restrained, as hath been thought most conducing to the Peace and Happiness of the Kingdome; and therefore **W**e have not the least doubt but that the present Bishops will think the present Con-

Concessions now made by Us to allay the present distempers, very just and reasonable, and will very cheerfully conform themselves thereunto.

1. VVe do in the first place Declare, Our purpose and Resolution is and shall be to promote the power of Godliness, to encourage the exercises of Religion both publique and private, and to take care that the Lords day be applied to holy exercises, without unnecessary divertisements ; and that insufficient, negligent, and scandalous Ministers be not permitted in the Church : And that as the present Bishops are known to be men of great and exemplar Piety in their lives, which they have manifested in their notorious and unexampled Sufferings during these late distempers ; and of great and known sufficiency of learning ; So VVe shall take special Care, by the assistance of God, to prefer no men to that

Office and Charge, but men of Learning, Virtue, and Piety, who may be themselves the best examples to those who are to be Governed by them; And VVe shall expect, and provide the best VVe can, that the Bishops be frequent Preachers, and that they do very often Preach themselves in some Church of their Diocess, except they be hindred by sickness, or other bodily infirmities, or some other justifiable occasion, which shall not be thought justifiable if it be frequent.

2. Because the Diocesses, especially some of them, are thought to be of too large extent; VVe will appoint such a Number of Suffragan Bishops in every Diocess as shall be sufficient for the due performance of their work.

3. No Bishop shall Ordain, or exercise any part of Jurisdiction which appertains to the Censures of the Church, without



without the advice and assistance of the Presbyters ; And no Chancellors, Commissaries, or Officials, as such, shall exercise any Act of Spiritual Jurisdiction in these cases (*viz.*) Excommunication, Absolution, or wherein any of the Ministry are concerned, with reference to their Pastoral Charge. However our intent and meaning is to uphold and maintain the Profession of the Civil Law, so far and in such matters as it hath been of use and practise within Our Kingdoms and Dominions ; Albeit as to Excommunication, Our VVill and Pleasure is, that no Chancellor, Commissary, or Official shall Decree any Sentence of Excommunication or Absolution, or be Judges in those things wherein any of the Ministry are concerned, as is aforesaid. Nor shall the Arch-Deacon exercise any Jurisdiction without the advice and assistance of six Ministers of his

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Arch-Deaconry, whereof three to be nominated by the Bishop, and three by the election of the major part of the Presbyters within the Arch-Deaconry.

4. To the end that the Deans and Chapters may be the better fitted to afford Council and Assistance to the Bishops, both in Ordination and the other Offices mentioned before ; We will take care that those Preferments be given to the most learned and Pious Presbyters of the Diocess ; And moreover, that an equal number (to those of the Chapter) of the most learned, pious, and discreet Presbyters of the same Diocess, annually chosen by the major vote of all the Presbyters of that Diocess present at such Elections, shall be alwaies advising and assisting, together with those of the Chapter, in all Ordinations, and in every part of Jurisdiction which appertains to the Censures of the Church,  
and

and at all other solemn and important actions in the exercise of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction wherein any of the Ministry are concerned : Provided, that at all such meetings, the number of the Ministers so elected, and those present of the Chapter shall be equal, and not exceed one the other, and that to make the numbers equal, the Juniors of the exceeding number be withdrawn, that the most ancient may take place : Nor shall any Suffragan Bishop Ordain or exercise the fore-mentioned Offices and Acts of Spiritual Jurisdiction, but with the advice and assistance of a sufficient number of the most judicious and pious Presbyters, annually chosen, as aforesaid, within his Precincts : And Our Will is, that the great Work of Ordination be constantly and solemnly performed by the Bishop and his aforesaid Presbytery, at the four set times and seasons appointed by  
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the Church for that purpose.

5. We will take care that Confirmation be rightly and solemnly performed, by the Information, and with the Consent of the Minister of the place ; who shall admit none to the Lord's Supper, till they have made a credible Profession of their Faith, and promised Obedience to the Will of God, according as is expressed in the Considerations of the Rubrick before the Catechism ; And that all possible diligence be used for the Instruction and Reformation of scandalous Offenders, whom the Minister shall not suffer to partake of the Lord's Table, until they have openly declared themselves to have truly repented, and amended their former naughty lives, as is partly expressed in the Rubrick, and more fully in the Canons ; Provided there be place for due Appeals to Superior Powers. But besides the Suffragans and their Presbytery,



bytery, every Rural Dean (those Deans, as heretofore, to be nominated by the Bishop of the Diocess) together with three or four Ministers of that Deanery, chosen by the major part of all the Ministers within the same, shall meet once in every moneth, to receive such complaints as shall be presented to them by the Ministers or Church-Wardens of the respective Parishes; and also to compose all such differences betwixt party and party, as shall be referred unto them by way of Arbitration, and to convince Offenders, and reform all such things as they finde amiss, by their Pastoral Reproofs and Admonitions, if they may be so reformed: And such matters as they cannot by this Pastoral and Perswasive way compose and reform, are by them to be prepared for, and presented to the Bishop; at which meeting any other Ministers of that Deanery, may,

if they please, be present and assist. Moreover, the Rural Dean and his Assistants are in their respective Divisions, to see that the children and yonger sort be carefully instructed by the respective Ministers of every Parish, in the Grounds of Christian Religion, and be able to give a good account of their Faith and Knowledge, and also of their Christian Conversation conformable thereunto, before they be confirmed by the Bishop, or admitted to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

6. No Bishop shall exercise any Arbitrary Power, or do or impose any thing upon the Clergy or the People, but what is according to the known Law of the Land.

7. We are very glad to finde, that all with whom We have conferred, do in their Judgements approve a Liturgy, or set Form of Publick Worship, to be lawful; which in Our Judgement, for the

the preservation of Unity, and Uniformity, We conceive to be very necessary: And though We do esteem the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and by Law established, to be the best We have seen; and We believe that We have seen all that are extant and used in this part of the World, and well know what Reverence most of the Reformed Churches, or at least the most Learned men in those Churches have for it; Yet since We finde some exceptions made against several things therein, We will appoint an equal number of Learned Divines of both Perswasions, to re-view the same, and to make such alterations as shall be thought most necessary; and some additional Forms (in the Scripture phrase, as near as may be) suited unto the nature of the several parts of Worship, and that it be left to the Ministers choice.

choice to use one or other at his discretion. In the mean time, and till this be done, although We do heartily wish and desire, that the Ministers in their several Churches, because they dislike some Clauses and Expressions, would not totally lay aside the use of the Book of Common Prayer, but read those parts against which there can be no exception; which would be the best instance of declining those marks of distinction, which We so much labour and desire to remove; yet in compassion to divers of Our good Subjects, who scruple the use of it as now it is, Our Will and Pleasure is, that none be punished or troubled for not using it, until it be reviewed, and effectually Reformed, as aforesaid.

8. Lastly, Concerning Ceremonies, which have administred so much matter of difference and contention, and which have been introduced by the Wisdom  
and



and Authority of the Church, for edification, and the improvement of Piety: We shall say no more, but that We have the more esteem of all, and Reverence for many of them, by having been present in many of those Churches where they are most abolished, or discountenanced; And it cannot be doubted, but that, as the Universal Church cannot introduce one Ceremony in the Worship of God, that is contrary to Gods Word expressed in the Scripture; so every National Church, with the Approbation and Consent of the Sovereign Power, may, and hath always introduced such particular Ceremonies, as in that conjuncture of time are thought most proper for edification, and the necessary improvement of Piety and Devotion in the People, though the necessary practice thereof cannot be deduced from Scripture; And that which before was, and in it self is indifferent,

different, ceases to be indifferent, after it is once established by Law : And therefore Our present Consideration and Work is, to gratifie the private Consciences of those who are grieved with the use of some Ceremonies, by indulging to, and dispensing with their omitting those Ceremonies; not utterly to abolish any which are Established by Law, (if any are practised contrary to Law, the same shall cease) which would be unjust, and of ill example; and to impose upon the Conscience of some, for the satisfaction of the Conscience of others, which is otherwise provided for. As it could not be reasonable that men should expect that We should Our Self decline, or enjoin others to do so, to receive the Blessed Sacrament upon Our Knees, which in Our Conscience is the most humble, most devout, and most agreeable posture for that holy Duty, because  
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some other men, upon reasons best, if not only known to themselves, choose rather to do it sitting or standing : We shall leave all decisions and determinations of that kinde, if they shall be thought necessary for a perfect and entire Unity and Uniformity throughout the Nation, to the advice of a National Synod, which shall be duly called, after a little time, and a mutual Conversation between persons of different perswasions, hath mollified those distempers, abated those sharpnesses, and extinguished those jealousies which make men unfit for those Consultations ; And upon such Advice, We shall use Our best endeavour that such Laws may be established, as may best provide for the Peace of the Church and State. Provided that none shall be denied the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, though they do not use the gesture of kneeling in the act of receiving.

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In the meantime, out of Compassion and Compliance towards those who would forbear the Cross in Baptism, We are content that no man shall be compelled to use the same, or suffer for not doing it: But if any Parent desire to have his Childe Christened according to the Form used, and the Minister will not use the Sign, it shall be lawful for that Parent to procure another Minister to do it: And if the proper Minister shall refuse to omit that Ceremony of the Cross, it shall be lawful for the Parent, who would not have his Childe so Baptized, to procure another Minister to do it, who will do it according to his desire.

No man shall be compelled to bow at the Name of J E S U S, or suffer in any degree for not doing it, without reproaching those who out of their Devotion continue that ancient Ceremony of the Church.

For



For the use of the Surplice, We are contented that all men be left to their liberty to do as they shall think fit, without suffering in the least degree for wearing or not wearing it; Provided, that this liberty do not extend to Our own Chappel, Cathedral, or Collegiate Churches, or to any Colledge in either of Our Universities; but that the several Statutes and Customs for the use thereof in the said places, be there observed as formerly.

And because some men, otherwise pious and learned, say they cannot conform unto the Subscription required by the Canon, nor take the Oath of Canonical Obedience; We are content, and it is Our Will and Pleasure, (so they take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy) that they shall receive Ordination, Institution, and Induction, and shall be permitted to exercise their Function,

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and

and to enjoy the Profits of their Livings, without the said Subscription or Oath of Canonical Obedience : And moreover, That no persons in the Universities shall for the want of such Subscription, be hindred in the taking of their Degrees. Lastly, That none be judged to forfeit his Presentation or Benefice, or be deprived of it, upon the Statute of the Thirteenth of Queen *Elizabeth*, Chapter the Twelfth, so he read and declare his assent to all the Articles of Religion, which only concern the Confession of the true Christian Faith, and the Doctrine of the Sacraments, comprised in the Book of Articles, in the said Statute mentioned. In a word, We do again renew what We have formerly said in Our Declaration from *Breda*, for the liberty of tender Consciences, that no man shall be disquieted or called in question for differences of Opinion in matters of Religion.

which do not disturb the Peace of the Kingdom; and if any have been disturbed in that kinde since Our arrival here, it hath not proceeded from any Direction of Ours.

To conclude, and in this place to explain what We mentioned before, and said in Our Letter to the House of Commons from *Breda*, That We hoped in due time, Our Self to propose somewhat for the Propagation of the Protestant Religion, that will satisfie the World, that We have always made it both Our Care and Our Study, and have enough observed what is most like to bring disadvantage to it : We do conjure all Our Loving Subjects to acquiesce in, and submit to this Our Declaration concerning those differences which have so much disquieted the Nation at home, and given such offence to the Protestant Churches abroad, and brought such reproach upon

upon the Protestant Religion in general, from the enemies thereof; as if upon obscure notions of Faith and Fancy, it did admit the practice of Christian Duties and Obedience to be discountenanced and suspended, and introduce a Licence in Opinions and Manners, to the prejudice of the Christian Faith. And let Us all endeavour, and emulate each other in those endeavours, to countenance and advance the Protestant Religion abroad, which will be best done by supporting the Dignity and Reverence due to the best Reformed Protestant Church at home; and which being once freed from the Calumnies and Reproaches it hath undergone from these late ill times, will be the best shelter for those abroad, which will, by that Countenance, both be the better protected against their enemies, and be the more easily induced to compose the differences amongst themselves, which



which give their enemies more advantage against them: And We hope and expect, that all men will henceforward forbear to vent any such Doctrine in the Pulpit; or to endeavour to work in such manner upon the Affections of the People, as may dispose them to an ill opinion of Us and the Government, and to disturb the Peace of the Kingdom. Which if all men will in their several Vocations endeavour to preserve with the same Affection and Zeal We Our Self will do; all Our good Subjects will, by Gods blessing upon us, enjoy as great a measure of Felicity, as this Nation hath ever done, and which We shall constantly labour to procure for them, as the greatest blessing God can bestow upon Us in this World.

*Given at Our Court at Whitehall, this  
Twenty fifth day of October, 1660.*

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His

HIS MAJESTIES  
 LETTER  
 TO THE  
 GENERALS of the Navie at Sea,

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*To our Trusty and Well-beloved General Monck, and General Montague, Generals at Sea: To be communicated to the Fleet,*

*Charls R.*

**T**Rusty and well-beloved, We greet you well: It is no small Comfort to Us, after so long and great Troubles and Miseries, which the whole Nation hath groaned under, and after so great Revolutions which have still encreased those Miseries, to hear, That the Fleet and Ships which are the Walls of the Kingdom, are put under the Command of two persons so well disposed to, and concerned in the peace and happiness of the Kingdom, as We believe you to be; and that the Officers and Seamen under  
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your command, are more enclined to return to their Duty to Us, and put a period to the Distempers and Distractions which have so impoverished and dishonoured the Nation, then to widen the breach, and to raise their fortunes by Rapine and Violence: which gives Us great encouragement and hope, That God Almighty will heal the wounds, by the same plaister that made the Flesh Raw; that he will proceed in the same Method in pouring his Blessings upon us, which he was pleased to use when he began to afflict us, and that the Manifestation of the good affection of the Fleet and Seamento wards Us, and the peace of the Nation, may be the prologue to that Peace which was first interrupted by the mistake and misunderstanding of their Predecessors, which would be such a blessing upon us all, that We should not be less delighted with the manner, then

the matter of it. In this Hope and Confidence, We have sent the enclosed Declaration to you, by which you may discern, how much We are willing to contribute towards the obtaining the general and publick peace: In which, as no man can be more, or so much concerned: so no man can be more solicitous for it. And we do very earnestly desire you, That you will cause the said Declaration to be published to all the Officers and Seamen of the Fleet, to the end, That they may plainly discern, how much we have put it into their power to provide for the peace and happiness of the Nation, who have been alwayes understood by them to be the best and most proper Counsellors for those good ends: And you are likewise further to declare to them, That We have the same gracious purpose towards them, which we have expressed towards the Army at Land; and will be

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as ready to provide for the payment of all arrears due to them, and for rewarding them according to their several merits, as we have expressed to the other; and We will alwayes take so particular a care of them, and their condition, as shall manifest Our kindnesse towards them. And so depending upon Gods blessing, for infusing those good Resolutions into your and their hearts, which are best for us all, We bid you farewell.

*Given at Our Court at Breda this  $\frac{4}{14}$  day of April,  
1660. in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.*

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HIS

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HIS MAJESTIES  
GRACIOUS  
SPEECH,  
Together with the Lord  
CHANCELLOR'S,  
To both Houses of PARLIAMENT;  
on Saturday the 29<sup>th</sup>. day of *December*, 1660.  
Being the day of their Dissolution.

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HIS MAJESTIE'S SPEECH.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I** Will not entertain you with a long discourse; the sum of all I have to say to you, being but to give you Thanks, very hearty Thanks; and I assure you I find it a very difficult work to satisfy My Self in My Own expressions of those Thanks; Perfunctory thanks, Ordinary Thanks for Ordinary civilities are easily given; but when the Heart is as full

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as Mine is, it is a Labour to thank you: You have taken great pains to oblige Me; and therefore it cannot be easie for Me to expresse the sence I have of it.

I will enlarge no further to you upon this occasion, then to tell you, That when God brought Me hither, I brought with Me an Extraordinary Affection and Esteem for Parliaments. I need not tell you how much it is improved by your carriage towards Me. You have out-done all the good and obliging Acts of your Predecessors towards the Crown; and therefore you cannot but believe My Heart is exceedingly enlarged with the acknowledgment.

Many former Parliaments have had particular denominations from what they have done; They have been stiled, *Learned* and *Unlearned*, and sometimes have had worse Epithets; I pray let us all Resolve that this be for ever called

led, *The Healing and the Blessed Parliament.*

As I thank you, though not enough for what you have done, so I have not the least doubt, by the blessing of God, but when I shall call the next Parliament, which I shall do as soon as reasonably you can expect or desire, I shall receive your Thanks for what I have done since I parted with you: For I deal truly with you, I shall not more propose any one Rule to My Self in My Actions, and My Counsels, then this, *What is a Parliament like to think of this Action, or this Counsel?* And it shall be want of Understanding in Me, if it will not bear that Test.

I shall conclude with this, which I cannot say too often, nor you too often where you go, That next to the miraculous blessing of God Almighty; and indeed, as an immediate effect of that  
Blessing,



Blessing, I do impute the good Disposition and Security we are all in, to the happy Act of Indemnity and Oblivion; that is the principal Corner-stone which supports this excellent Building, that creates Kindnesse in us to each other; and Confidence is our Joynt and Common Security. You may be sure, I will not onely observe it Religiously and inviolably My Self, but also exact the observation of it from others: And if any person should ever have the boldnesse to attempt to perswade Me to the contrary, he will find such an Acceptation from Me, as he would have, who should perswade Me to burn *Magna Charta*, cancel all the old Laws, and to erect a new Government after My Own invention and appetite.

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There are many other particulars which I will not trust My own Memory with, but will require the Chancellor to say the rest to you.

*(After His Majesty had done, the Lord Chancellor said as followeth)*

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*My Lords, and you the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of the House of Commons.*

There cannot be a greater manifestation of an excellent Temper and Harmony of Affections throughout the Nation, then that the King and his Two Houses of Parliament meet with the same Affections and Cheerfulnesse, the same Alacrity in their Countenance at the Dissolution, as when they met at the Convention of Parliament. It is an unquestionable evidence, that they are exceedingly satisfied in what they have done towards each other, that they have  
very

very well done all the business they came about : This is now your case, you have so well satisfied your own Consciences, that you are sure you have satisfied the King's expectation and His hope, and the desires and wishes of the Country. It was very justly observed by you Mr. *Speaker*, that you have never asked any one thing of the King, which he hath not with all imaginable cheerfulness granted ; and in truth his Majesty doth with great comfort acknowledge, that you have been so far from denying Him any thing He hath asked, that He hath scarce wished any thing that you have not granted ; And it is no wonder, that having so fully complied with your obligations, and having so well composed the minds of the Nation, you are now willing to be relieved from this extraordinary Fatigue you have submitted so long to, and to return to the considera-

tion of your own particular Affaires, which you have so long sacrificed to the Publique; and this reasonable wish and desire hath brought the King to comply with you, and, which nothing else could do, to part with you with an equal cheerfulness; and he makes no doubt, but all succeeding Parliaments will pay you their Thanks for all you have done, and look upon your Actions and your example with all possible Approbation and Reverence.

The King and you have given such earnest to each other of your mutual Affection, you have been so exact and punctual in your proceedings toward each other, that you have made no promise, no profession to each other, of the making good and performing of which the world is not witness: You declared at the Adjournment in *September* last, your Resolution to settle a noble Revenue  
on



on the Crown: you have done it with all the Circumstances of Affection and Prudence. The King promised you to establish a Council for Trade, a Council for the Forreign Plantations, a Commission for composing all difference upon Sales; all this he did before your coming together, and with very good effect; and you shall hear that the Proceedings in every one of them are more vigorous and effectual after your Dissolution. His Majesty then promised you, that he would give up all his endeavours to compose the unhappy differences in matters of Religion, and to restore the languishing Church to peace, Unity and Order: *Constantine* himself hardly spent so much of his own time in private and publique Conferences to that purpose. His Majesty in private conferred with the Learned Men, and heard all that could be said upon several Opinions and Interests  
 apart

apart, and then in the presence of both Parties, himself moderating in the debates, (and less care and diligence and authority would not have done the work) and God hath so blessed His Labor and made His Determinations in that Affair so generally agreeable, that he hath received thanks from His Houses of Parliament, that is, from the whole Kingdom. If after all this, His Majesty doth not reap the full Harvest he expected from those Condescensions; If some men, by their writing, and by their preachings endeavour to continue those Breaches, and very rashly, and I think unconscientiously keep up the distinctions, and publickly justifie and maintain what hath heretofore been done amiss, and for which the Act of Indemnity was the best defence; I shall say no more, then that I hope their want of Modesty and Obedience will cause them

to

to be disclaimed by all pious and peaceable men, who cannot but be well contented to see them reduced by Law, to the obedience they owe to Law: And His Majesty is confident, that this His beloved City, towards which His heart is so gracious, and so full of Princely Designs to improve their Honor, their Wealth, and their Beauty, will discountenance all those seditious designs, and by returning and fixing themselves upon their good old Foundations, make themselves the great example of Piety, of Loyalty, and of hearty Affection to the whole Kingdom.

This discourse puts me in mind to say to you, that though the King wonders much more at the many great things you have done, then that you have left anything undone, yet he could have wished, and would have been glad that your other weighty Affaires had given you  
time

time to have published your opinion and advice in the business of the Militia, that the People after so many disputes upon that Argument, might have discerned that the King, and His two Houses of Parliament are as much of the same mind in that, as in all other things, as no doubt they are: But since that could not be done, you may all assure yourselves, That the King will proceed therein with all imaginable care and circumspection, for the ease, and quiet, and security of His People: And as He did before the last Recess by the unanimous advice of His Privy Council, issue out His Commissions of Lieutenancy for the settling the Militia in the several Counties, to prevent any disorders which many apprehended might arise upon the disbanding the Army; so He will now again recommend it to them to keep themselves in such a Posture, as  
may



may disappoint any seditious designs which are now on foot; and there cannot be too much circumspection and vigilance to frustrate those designs. You have heard of many suspected and dangerous persons which have been lately clapped up; and it was high time to look about: His Majesty hath spent many hours Himself in the examination of this business; and some of the Principal Officers, who before they came to His Majesty's Presence, could not be brought to acknowledge any thing, after the King Himself had spoken to them, confessed, That their spirits were insensibly prevailed upon, and subdued, and that it was not in their power to conceal their guilt from Him. They have confessed, That there is a party of the late Disbanded Officers and Soldiers and others, full of discontent and seditious purposes, and a resolution to attempt the change

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of the present Government, and to erect the Republick; they acknowledge that they did purpose to have made their attempt for the rescue of those Wretches, who were so justly condemned at *Newgate*, and so worthily executed; and that *Ludlow* should then have appeared in the head of them; that they made themselves sure at the same time, by Parties and Confederacy to have surprized the Tower of *London*, and the Castle of *Windsor*, but that they found, or at least apprehended, that their design was discovered; which so broke their spirits, that they concluded they must acquiesce for the present, and stay till the Army should be disbanded, which they said was generally debauched, that is, Returned to an honest and fast obedience to the King; and that it was evident they were betrayed by those who were most intirely trusted by

by them ; and they were in the right: The King had notice of all their design, what progress it made, and the night they intended to surprize the Tower and *Windsor*, and gave notice to the several Governours; and so without any noise, that mischief was by God's goodness prevented : They acknowledge that they have since recovered their Courage and Resolution, and were about this time to make their full attempt ; they have been promised some considerable Rising in the West under *Ludlow*, and in the North under others; but this place was the Scene of greatest hope ; they made sure of a Body here, I think they say of Two thousand five hundred men, with which they resolved in the first place, to secure (you know what that security is) The Person of the General, the Duke of *Albemarle*, with whom they have so much reason to be angry, and

at the same time to possess themselves of *Whitehall*; You know the method used in such possessing, *Kill, and take Possession*; and this insupportable Calamity God hath again diverted from Us; though I must tell you, the poor men who seem to speak honestly, and upon the impulsion of Conscience, are very far from being confident, that there will not be some desperate Insurrections and Attempts in several parts of the Kingdom within a short time, which all possible care will be taken to prevent; and in truth this very good City so well requites the Kings abundant Grace and Kindness to it, That not onely by the unwearied Pains and Diligence of the worthy Lord Major, but by the general temper and constitution of the whole City, the discontented & seditious Party (which can never be totally extirpated out of such a *Metropolis*) is like to receive little  
encou-



encouragement to pursue their desperate Counsels.

The King doth not believe that all those persons who at present are apprehended, and in custody, will be found guilty of this Treason. It is a vulgar and known Artifice to corrupt inferior persons, by perswading them, That better men are ingaged in the same enterprize; and the King will make as much haste as He can to set those at Liberty, against whom the evidence or suspicion is not too reasonable. In the mean time, they who are in truth innocent, must confess that the proceeding towards them hath been very natural and full of Clemency; and no man will wonder, if His Majesty be very desirous that in this conjuncture, and in order to prevent, or suppress these too visible distempers and Machinations, His Militia in all places be in good order and preparation: And you  
may

may assure your selves, That in the forming and conduct of it, He will have so great a care of the ease and quiet of His People, that if any person trusted by Him, shall through want of skill, or want of temper, satisfy his own passion or appetite, in grieving or vexing his neighbours, His Majesty will be so sensible of it, that if it can be cured no other way, His Trust shall be quickly determined; and He is not at all reserved in giving those Animadversions and Reprehensions when there is occasion; and His ears will be always open to receive those complaints.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,* You are now returning to your Countreys to receive the thanks and acknowledgements of your Friends and Neighbours, for the great things you have done, and to make the burthens you have laid upon them, easie, by convincing them of the inevitable

inevitable necessity of their submitting to them; You will make them see that you have proceeded very far towards the separation, and even divorce of that Necessity from them, to which they have been so long married, that they are now restored to that blessed temper of Government, under which their Ancestors enjoyed so many hundred years that full measure of felicity, and the misery of being deprived of which they have so sensibly felt; that they are now free from those midnight Alarms, with which they have been terrified, and rise out of their beds at their own healthy hours, without being saluted with the death of a Husband, a Son, and Friend, miserably killed the night or the day before, and with such circumstances kill'd, as improved the misery beyond the loss it self; this enfranchisement is worth all they pay for it: Your Lordships will easily recover

cover that estimation and reverence that is due to your high Condition, by the exercise and practice of that vertue, from whence your Honors first sprang. The example of your Justice and Piety will enflame the hearts of the People towards you; and from your practice, they will make a judgment of the King himself. They know very well, that you are not only admitted to his Presence, but to his Conversation, and even in a degree to his Friendship, for you are his great Councill; by your Example they will form their own Manners, and by yours they will make some guess at the King's. Therefore under that obligation, you will cause your Piety, your Justice, your Affability, and your Charity to shine as bright as is possible before them. They are too much in love with *England*, too partial to it, who believe it the best Countrey in the world; there



is better earth, and a better aire, and a better, that is, a warmer Sun in other Countries; but we are no more then just, when we say that *England* is an enclosure of the best People in the world, when they are well Informed and Instructed; a People in sobriety of Conscience the most devoted to God Almighty; in the integrity of their affections, the most dutiful to the King; In their good Manners and Inclinations, most regardful and loving to the Nobility; no Nobility in *Europe* so entirely loved by the People; there may be more awe, and fear, and terrour of them, but no such love towards them as in *England*. I beseech your Lordships, do not undervalue this love; they have looked upon your Lordships, and they will look upon your Lordships again, as the greatest examples and patterns of Duty to the King, as their greatest Security and Protection from injury

and injustice, and for their enjoying whatsoever is due to them by the Law, and as the most proper Mediators and Interposers to the King, if by any failure of Justice they should be exposed to any oppression and violence. And this exercise of your Justice and Kindness towards them, will make them the more abhor and abominate that parity upon which a Commonwealth must be founded, because it would extirpate, or suppress, or deprive them of their beloved Nobility, which are such a support and security to their full happiness.

And you Gentlemen of the House of Commons, you are now returning to your Countrey, laden with a Trust not inferior, or less weighty, than that you brought from thence: you came up their Deputies to the King, and he returns you now his Deputies to them; his Plenipotentiaries, to inform and assure them that he  
thinks

thinks himself the happiest, and the greatest Prince of the World, not from the Situation of His Dominions and the Power of his great Navy, with which he can visit his Neighbours, and keep them from visiting him; or from the noble Revenue you have settled upon him, which he will improve with all good Husbandry, but from being possessed of the Affections and Hearts of such Subjects; That he doth so intirely love them, and depend upon them, that all his Actions and all his Counsels, shall tend to no other end, but to make them happy and prosperous: That he thinks his Honour and his Interest Principally to consist in providing for, and advancing the Honour and Interest of the Nation. That you may have the more credit in what you say, He will not take it unkindly, if you publish his defects and Infirmities: You may tell them, that

He is so confident in the multitude of His very good and faithful Subjects, that He is very hard to be perswaded that His few ill and unfaithful Subjects can do Him much harm; that He so much depends upon the affection of honest men, and their Zeal for His security, that He is not so solicitous and vigilant for His own safety as he ought to be, amidst so many Combinations, of which He is so well informed, that His Servants, who with grief & anguish importune Him not to take so little care of his own safety, can obtain no other answer from Him; then what *Cæsar* heretofore gave to his jealous Friends, *Mori se malle quam timeri*, or *timere*; He will die any death, rather than live in fear of His own Subjects, or that they should live in fear of him. You may tell them as a great Infirmary, that a troubled and discontented Countenance so afflicts him, that he would remove  
it



it from them at his own charge, as if he himself were in the fault ; and when he hath been informed of any less kind, or jealous thing said amongst you, (as your windores are never so close shut, but that the sound of your words goes to the several corners of the Town,) His Majesty hath been heard to say no more, but, *What have I done ? I wish that Gentleman and I were acquainted, that he knew me better.* Oh, Gentlemen, you cannot be your selves, nor you cannot make your Friends too zealous, or too jealous for such a Prince's safety, or too sollicitous for such a Prince's satisfaction and content, to whom we may very justly say, as the King of Tyre writ to Solomon, *Because God hath loved his people, he hath made thee King over them.* Even His defects and infirmities are very necessary towards the full measure of our prosperity.

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*My Lords and Gentlemen,* God hath enabled us to invert one Argument, which, I hope, may to a good degree repaire the much mischief it hath heretofore done: It hath been urged very unreasonably, yet successfully urged in the worst times, That it was not Faith but Presumption, to expect that God would restore a Family, with which he seemed to have a controversie, and had humbled so far; That he would ever countenance a Party, that he had so much discountenanced, and almost destroyed. We may now much more reasonably, and therefore I hope as effectually, press the Miracles that God Almighty hath lately wrought for King and People, as an evidence that he will not again easily forsake them. We may tell those, who are using all their endeavours to imbroil the Nation in new troubles, That it is not probable, that a Nation, against which

which God seemed these late years to have pronounced his Judgement, in the very language of the Prophet;

*Go ye swift messengers to a Nation scattered and peeled, to a people terrible from the beginning hitherto, a Nation rooted out and troden down, whose Land the Rivers have spoiled: ---- The Lord hath mingled a perverse spirit in the midst thereof.*

That he should reduce that perverseness to the greatest meekness and resignation; That he should withdraw his Judgement from this Nation, and in a moment restore it to all the happiness it can wish, and to no other end, but to expose it to the mercy and fury of a few discontented persons, the worst of the Nation, is not easie to be believed.

We may tell those who still contrive the ruine of the Church, the best, and the best Reformed Church in the Christian

stian World; Reformed by that Authority, and with those Circumstances as a Reformation ought to be made; that God would not so Miraculously have snatched this Church as a brand out of the fire; would not have raised it from the grave, after he had suffered it to be buried so many years, by the boysterous hands of Prophane and Sacrilegious persons, under its own rubbish, to expose it again to the same Rapine, Reproach and Impiety: That Church which delights it self in being called Catholick, was never so near expiration, never had such a Resurrection, that so smal a pittance of Meal & Oyl, should be sufficient to preserve and nourish the poor Widow & her Family so long, is very little more miraculous, then that such a number of pious learned & very Aged Bishops should so many years be preserved, in such wonderful streights & oppressions,

until



until they should plentifully provide for their own Succession : That after such a Deluge of Sacrilege, Profaneness & Impiety had covered, and to common understanding swallowed it up; that that Church should again appear above the waters, God be again served in that Church, and served as he ought to be, and that there should be still some Revenue left to support and encourage those who serve him; nay, that many of those who seemed to thirst after that Revenue till they had possessed it, should conscientiously restore what they had taken away, and become good sons, and willing Tenants to that Church they had so lately spoyled, may make us all piously believe, that God Almighty would not have been at the expence and charge of such a miracle, so manifested himself to us in such a deliverance, but in the behalf of a Church very acceptable to him, and

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which

which shall continue to the end of the World, and against which the Gates of Hell shall not be able to prevail.

We may tell those desperate wretches, who yet harbour in their thoughts wicked designs against the Sacred Person of the King, in order to the compassing their own imaginations ; that God Almighty would not have led Him through so many Wildernesses of Afflictions of all kinds, conducted Him through so many perils by Sea, and perils by Land ; snatch'd Him out of the midst of this Kingdom, when it was not worthy of Him ; and when the hands of His Enemies were even upon Him, when they thought themselves so sure of him, that they would bid so cheap, and so vile a price for Him ; He would not in that Article have so covered him with a Cloud, that he travailed even with some pleasure, and great observation through the midst

midst of His Enemies; He would not so wonderfully have new modelled that Army, so inspired their hearts, and the hearts of the whole Nation, with an honest and impatient longing for the return of their dear Sovereign, and in the mean time have so exercised Him (which had little lesse of Providence in it then the other) with those unnatural, or at least unusual disrespects and reproches abroad, that He might have an harmless and an innocent appetite to His Own Country, and return to His Own People, with a full value, and the whole unwasted Bulk of his Affections, without being curruped, or byassed by Extraordinary Forraign Obligations: God Almighty would not have done all this, but for a Servant whom he will alwayes preserve as the apple of His own Eye, and alwayes defend from the most secret machinations of His Enemies.

If these Argumentations, Gentlemen, urged with that vivacity as is most natural to your own gratitude and Affections, recover as many (and it would be strange if it should not) as have been corrupted by the other Logick, the hearts of the whole Nation, even to a man, will insensibly be so devoted to the King, as the only Conservator and Protector of all that is dear and precious to them, & will be so Zealous to please him whose greatest pleasure is to see them pleased, that when they make choice of Persons again to serve in Parliament, they will not choose such, who they wish should oppose the King, but therefore choose them, because they have, and because they are like to serve the King with their whole hearts; and since he desires what is best for his People, to gratifie him in all He desires. This blessed harmony would raise us to the highest Pinacle of honour



honour and happiness in this world, a pinnacle without a point, upon which King and People may securely rest and repose themselves against all the gusts and storms and tempests which all the malice of this world can raise against us, and I am sure you will all contend to be at the top of this Pinnacle.

I have no more to add, but the words of custome, *That the King declares this present Parliament to be dissolved; and this present Parliament is dissolved.*

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At

At the Court at *Whitehal*, the 30<sup>th</sup>. of  
*November*, 1660.

Present,

*The Kings most Excellent Majesty.*

His Royal Highness the	<i>Earl of St. Albans.</i>
Duke of York.	<i>Lord Viscount Say and Seal.</i>
Edward Lord Hide, Lord	<i>Lord Viscount Valentia.</i>
Chancellor.	<i>Lord Seymore.</i>
Lord High Treasurer.	<i>Lord Roberts.</i>
Duke of Albemarle.	<i>Mr. Denzel Holles.</i>
Lord Marquis of Dorchester.	<i>Mr. Treasurer.</i>
Lord Steward of his Majesties	<i>Mr. Comptroller.</i>
Houshold.	<i>Mr. Vice Chamberlain.</i>
Lord Great Chamberlain.	<i>Mr. Secretary Nicholas.</i>
Lord Chamberlain.	<i>Mr. Secretary Morris.</i>
Earl of Berkshire.	<i>Sir Anthony Ashly Cooper.</i>
Earl of Norwich.	<i>Col. Charles Howard.</i>

**I**T is this day Ordered by His Majesty sitting in Council,  
That His Majesties Declaration for the Settlement of  
His Kingdome of *Ireland*, and satisfaction of the several  
Interests of the Adventurers, Soldiers, and other His Ma-  
jesties Subjects there, be forthwith Printed and Published;  
and that Sir *George Lane* Knight, the Clerk of the Council  
attending, do take care, that the same be carefully Prin-  
ted, by such Person as he shall appoint, and that no o-  
ther person do presume to re-print the said Declaration,  
or any part thereof, without special Licence first ob-  
tained in that behalf.

*George Lane.*

# His Majesties

GRACIOUS

## DECLARATION

*For the settlement of His Kingdome of  
IRELAND, and satisfaction of  
the severall Interests of Adventurers,  
Souldiers, and other His Subjects there.*



CHARLES the Second, by  
the Grace of God King  
of *England, Scotland,  
France and Ireland*, De-  
fender of the Faith &c.

To all Our loving Subjects of Our King-  
dome of *Ireland* of what degree or qua-  
lity soever, greeting. It having pleased  
Almighty God out of his great mercy  
and compassion towards Us and all Our  
Subjects, to restore Us in so wonderful a

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man-

manner to each other, and with so wonderful circumstances of affection and confidence in each other, as must for ever fill Our hearts (if We are in any degree sensible of such blessings) with an humble and grateful acknowledgement of the Obligation We owe to his Divine Providence, That he would vouchsafe to work that miracle for Us himself, which no endeavours of Our own could bring to pass: We think it agreeable to the just sense We have, and ought to have of the good affection of all Our good Subjects, who have contributed so much in bringing this unspeakable blessing upon Us and themselves, that We acknowledge that Our good Subjects in our Kingdome of *Ireland* have born a very good part in procuring this happiness, that they were early in their dutifull Addresses to Us, and made the same professions of a resolution to return to  
 their



their duty and obedience to Us, during the time of Our being beyond the Seas, which they have since so eminently made good, and put in practice, however it was not easie for Us to make any publick Declaration with reference to that Our Kingdome, there being many difficulties in the providing for, and complying with, the severall Interests and pretences there, which We were bound in honour and Justice in some degree to take care of, and which were different from the difficulties We were to contend with in this Kingdome. We well knew the Acts of Parliament which had formerly past for the security of the Adventurers in that Kingdome, and had heard of the proceedings which had been thereupon, by which very many Officers, Souldiers and others, aswell of this, as that Our Kingdome, were in possession of a great part of the Lands of that

Our

Our Kingdome, and of whose Interests  
We resolved to be very careful.

We well remember the Cessation,  
and the Peace which Our Royal Father  
of blessed memory had been forced, du-  
ring the late troubles, to make with the  
*Irish* subjects of that our Kingdome, and  
by which he was compelled to give them  
a full pardon for what they had before  
done amiss, upon their return to their du-  
ty, and their promise of giving his Maje-  
sty a vigorous assistance, and that from  
that time divers persons of honour and  
quality had not (that we know or  
have heard of) swerved from their Alle-  
giance towards him or Us. We could not  
forget the Peace that Our self was after-  
wards necessitated to make with Our  
said Subjects, in the time when they who  
wickedly usurped the Authority in this  
Kingdome, had erected that odious  
Court for the taking away the life of Our  
dear

dear Father; and then no body can wonder that We were desirous, though upon difficult Conditions, to get such an united power of Our own subjects, as might have been able with Gods blessing to have prevented that infamous and horrible parricide.

And therefore We could not but hold Our self obliged to perform what We owe by that Peace, to those who had honestly and faithfully performed what they had promised to Us; though We and they were miserably disappointed of the effect of those promises, by an unhappy part of them which foolishly forfeited all the Grace which they might have expected from Us.

And in the last place, We did and must always remember the great affection a considerable part of that Nation express  
to

to Us, during the time of Our being beyond the Seas, when with all chearfulness and obedience they received and submitted to Our Orders, and betook themselves to that service which We directed, as most convenient and behoofeful at that time to Us, though attended with inconvenience enough to themselves: which demeanour of theirs, cannot but be thought very worthy of Our Protection, Justice and Favour. And yet all these important Considerations and Obligations appeared so many contradictions to the present Interest of Our good Subjects in that Our Kingdome, who had at this time likewise merited very much from Us, and for whose security and advantage We held Our self obliged to provide, aswell as for their indemnity, and so the good settlement of that Our Kingdome appeared much the more difficult to Us, and even lessened  
and



and abated much of that joy of heart  
 We found Our self possessed with, for  
 the great blessings We enjoy in the peace  
 and quiet of this Our Kingdome of  
*England.*

But We raised Our spirits again with  
 the comfortable assurance that God, who  
 had wrought so much for Us in *England*,  
 would graciously bring his work to the  
 same perfection in *Ireland*, and not suf-  
 fer Our good subjects to weep in the one  
 Kingdome whilst they rejoyced in the o-  
 ther. And Our satisfaction was much  
 increased, when upon Conference with  
 severall of Our good subjects ( of that  
 Nation ) of quality and Interest, who  
 were concerned both as Souldiers and  
 Adventurers,

We found that they had a due sense  
 of the Obligations which lay upon Our  
 Z Honour

Honour and Justice ; and were very willing, that We should comply with both, and that the Foundations of the Peace and Security of that Kingdome should be raised upon Our discharge of those obligations ; and after they had spent much time amongst others, who were as much, or more concerned then themselves, they freely consented to such conclusions, as to Our understanding may reasonably take with all just Interests : And We cannot doubt but that all who have merited from Us, will confess that We have been so far from being failing to them, that We have as well provided for them, as after so great Troubles and Confusions, and after such blessed Circumstances of Our Restauration, they could reasonably expect, and that they will patiently wait for further instances of Our Favour and Kindness towards them, from the Peace, Unity and  
Settle-

Settlement of that Kingdome, and from their contributing to it by a full submission to these Our Determinations herein, and hereafter more particularly expressed and declared.

And therefore in the first place, in order to a settlement of that Interest claimed by the Adventurers, although the present Estates and possessions they enjoy, if they were examined by the strict letter of the Law, would prove very defective and invalid, as being no wayes pursuant to those Acts of Parliament upon which they pretend to be founded, but rather seem to be a structure upon their subsequent assent, both to different mediums, and ends, then the observance of those; Yet We being alwayes more ready to consult (where the prejudice can onely reflect upon Our Self) with Our natural inclinations to mercy, ( We praise  
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God

God We can say so ) then with the positive reason of Law: We do hereby declare, That all the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, of which all or any of the Adventurers were possessed the Seventh day of *May*, One thousand six hundred fifty nine, having been allotted or set out to them for their Adventures, shall be confirmed and made good to them, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, with allowance or correction of the Admeasurement, according to the tenor and direction of the respective acts of Parliament of *XVII.* and *XVIII. Caroli*, as to *English* or *Plantation* measure ; Except as is hereafter excepted : And that the deficient Adventurer, either in part or in whole, shall be satisfied out of the Moyety of the Counties of *Limrick*, *Tipperary*, and *Waterford*, in the Province of *Munster*, the Kings County, the Queens County, and the Counties of  
*East*



*East Meath*, and *West Meath*, in the Province of *Leinster*, and the Counties of *Down*, *Antrim*, and *Armagh* in the Province of *Ulster*, not yet set out to the said Adventurers ; As also the Forfeited Lands in the County of *Louth* (except the Barony of *Atherdee* in the said County) and said Province of *Leinster*, such Adventurers claiming and making their deficiencies appear, before the First day of *May* next; And in case the said Lands so for supply of deficiencies set forth, shall not be sufficient, We will appoint some other convenient Forfeited Lands for their satisfaction, so that all their deficiencies shall speedily be supplied.

And whereas the Officers and Soldiers now of Our Army in *Ireland*, and that have been formerly of the Army in *Ireland*, have had also Lands set out to them respectively, in satisfaction of their  
*Arrears*

Arrears of Pay for their Service in that Our Kingdome, and are accordingly possess of the same by former pretended Orders and Powers then in being; and although the incompetency of such powers may justly render such Possessions and Estates liable to question, to Our very great advantage, if We should measure such advantage, rather by the increase of Our Revenue, then by the free and unbounded influence of Our Mercy and Favour; Yet in regard of Our Letter to General *Monck* from *Breda*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, and of Our several Declarations and Proclamations concerning the army, and of the full assurance of the forwardness and readiness of the said army, and loving Subjects in *Ireland* to contribute, as in duty bound, all that in them lay for Our Restauration, We are pleased of Our special Grace and Favour to Declare,

clare, and do hereby Declare, That all Officers and Souldiers, their Heirs and Assigns, who have been, and are of the said army in *Ireland*, and to whom Lands have been given out in satisfaction of their Arrears for Service in that Our Kingdom, and have by the general Convention of *Ireland*, or by any other publick act declared Submission and Obedience to Us, according to Our said Declaration of the <sup>4</sup>/<sub>14</sub> of *April* last, dated at *Breda*, shall enjoy their respective Estates conferred on them for their Arrears, for Service in the Kingdome of *Ireland*, according to their respective Possessions, on the said Seventh day of *May*, One thousand six hundred fifty nine, in full satisfaction of all such Arrears, for which Lands were set out to them respectively as aforesaid; so that they, and every of them, having received an equal proportion with others in the like case, are and shall

shall be for ever barr'd from demanding or receiving any further satisfaction therefore, although they had allowance but for Thirteene shillings in the pound, or thereabouts. Excepting alwayes out of all such Settlements to the said adventurers and Soldiers, all and every such Estate or Estates, wherein, or in procuring whereof, any Bribery, Forgery, Perjury, Subornation of witnesses hath been used or practised, as also such part of any Estate hereby declared to be settled as aforesaid, which by false or undue admeasurement hath been set forth, such Offence and Crime being discovered before the Twentieth day of *December*, One thousand six hundred sixty one. Excepting also the estate of all and every such person or persons, that is or are excepted in one Act past this present Parliament at *Westminster*, entituled, *An Act of Free and General Pardon, Indempnity and*



*and Oblivion.* Excepting also all such Lands as are commonly called Church-Lands, whether the same belong to Archbishops, Bishops, or other Ecclesiastical persons whatsoever, that have been set out to adventurers, Soldiers or others; Neither shall this extend to give any benefit to such person or persons as have or shall by any overt act proveably done, or to be done by him or them, subsequent to Our Restauration, endeavour the disturbance of the Publick Peace, or have manifested any aversion to Our Restauration and Government; it being but very reasonable that the abusers of so much Mercy held forth by Us, should not be partakers thereof. And excepting all such Estates, Statutes, Mortgages, Judgements, Leases, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, & other Profits and Advantages, which have been decreed to any of Our Subjects by the respe.

ctive Courts of Claims, and Court of Exchequer in *Ireland*, and the said Decrees not since reversed, although the premisses are yet posselt, or withheld from those who have obtained the said Decrees by Adventurers, Souldiers or others, to whom the same were set out, who are to be reprized in like manner as others provided for by this Declaration.

And whereas several legal Incumbrances do and may rest upon the Lands set out to Adventurers and Souldiers as aforesaid, We are pleased further graciously to declare, That the said Adventurers and Souldiers shall receive satisfaction out of the forfeited Lands in the County of *Kildare*, saving the Lands and Estate of *Christopher Eustace* commonly called *Mad-Eustace*, in the said County or elsewhere, which it is Our will and pleasure be forthwith restored to  
him

him and his heirs, for all Statutes, Recognizances, Judgements, Mortgages, Dowers, Jointures, Lease for Life or Lives, or for years, Rentcharge, or other such Incumbrances charged on their Estates, such Incumbrances being made appear by the 23. of *October* 1661. before such as shall be thereunto Comissioned with all convenient speed after this Declaration.

Being sensible, That several Officers who were engaged in Our service in *Ireland* and eminently acted and suffered therein, have by the partiality and injustice of the powers then in being received no satisfaction for the same, We are therefore further pleased graciously to declare, That all Comissioned Officers, their Heirs or Assigns, who were in Regiments Troops or Companies raised in *Ireland* or transported out of *England*,

*land*, and served our Royal Father or Our self in the Wars in *Ireland* at any time before the Fifth of *June* 1649. other then those who have received Lands for their pay due unto them since the Fifth day of *June* 1649. shall be satisfied their respective personal Arrears out of the particulers following, *viz.* Out of the forfeited Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the Counties of *Wickloe*, *Longford*, *Leytrim* and *Donnegal*; Out of all the forfeited Lands, Tenements & Hereditaments undisposed of in the province of *Connaught* and County of *Clare* lying within one mile of the river *Shannon* ( or of the Sea ) commonly called the *Mile-line*; Out of all the houses and Tenements forfeited in *Ireland* in the severall walled Towns and Corporations and Lands thereunto belonging, not already set out to the Adventurers or Soldiers in satisfaction of Adventures and Arrears,



Arrears, satisfaction being first made to such Protestants, who on Leases or contracts for Leases, have built or repaired Houses, or planted Orchards or Gardens, Except the Houses, Tenements and Hereditaments in the Town of *Wexford* already set out unto *Martin Noel*, and *John Arthur*, and now in their possession, which shall be confirmed to them their Heirs and Assigns ; Out of the benefit arising from the redemption of Mortgages, Statutes Staples, and Judgements, where the Lands are not already disposed of to Adventurers or Souldiers. Excepting alwayes hereout such Mortgages, Statutes, Judgements, as any forfeiting persons of *Ireland* hath or had on the State of *James* Lord Marquis of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of Our Household, or the Lady *Marchioness* his Wife, out of one years Rent and profits of the Lands set out to the Officers and Souldiers for their  
Arrears

**Arrears** in the year 1653. And likewise of the army now in being, according as those respective said Estates yielded in the year 1659. As also Out of one year and a halves Rent, and profits arising out of the Lands for the Arrears of those Officers and Souldiers, who were ordered, or received satisfaction for their said Arrears, in the years 1655. 1656. and 1657. according as the Estates yielded in the year 1659.

And it is further Declared, That all Commissioned Officers before One thousand six hundred forty nine, who have had no satisfaction in lands set out to them for services, since One thousand six hundred forty nine, shall be immediately out of the whole Security, that is above assigned for satisfaction of Arrears before One thousand six hundred forty nine, satisfied twelve shillings six pence

pence in the pound of what is due to them : And then the remaining part of all the said respective Securities to be equally divided amongst all and every the said Commissioned Officers , who have any Arrears due for services in *Ireland* , before One thousand six hundred fourty nine : All which Rents abovesaid and profits shall be paid in such way and manner , as shall be by Us appointed. And also the said Houses Lands and Tenements, distributed and set out in such way and manner , as We shall appoint for the ends and uses aforesaid, The said years Rent to be paid in the space of two years by even and equal portions half yearly. And the said years and a halves Rent in three years, by even and equal portions half yearly : For which service as also for stating the Arrears of the Commissioned Officers aforesaid , not yet stated, fit persons shall be speedily by Us Authorized. All

All which said Arrears, so to be stated, shall be stated before the twenty ninth day of *September*, One thousand six hundred sixty one; And the several particulars for the above security for Officers, serving before One thousand six hundred forty nine, shall be immediately put out of Charge in Our Court of Exchequer; Whereof Our Chief Baron, and other Our Ministers of the said Court, are hereby required to take notice, and put the same in Execution accordingly. And the said securities are hereby committed and intrusted into the hands of such persons for the uses aforesaid, As the Duke of *Albemarle*, General of all Our Armies, and the Lord Marquess of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of Our Household by Us hereby thereunto Authorized shall appoint, to be by them Let and Set for the best advantage, and to the ends aforesaid. And they are also to assign



assign fit and convenient Salaries for such persons as shall be imployed therein, The said Salaries to be assigned unto them out of the profits of the said Securities.

That such Protestants, whose Estates have been given out for satisfaction of Adventurers or Soldiers, or otherwise disposed of to any other persons, shall be forthwith restored to their former Estates, and a Reprizal of equal value, worth and purchase forthwith Assigned to such Adventurers or Soldiers, as shall be removed out of their said Estates. Provided no person or persons shall have the benefit hereof, who were in the Rebellion before the fifteenth of *September*, One thousand six hundred forty and three, and have taken out Decrees for Lands in the Province of *Connaught*, or County of *Clare*, in recompence of their former Estates. And that such Adven-

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turer, Souldier, or other persons, who have been or shall be removed from the Estate of *James* Lord Marques of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of Our Household, for what he posselt thereof for Adventure or Arrears, shall be reprized in the County of *Catherlough* for the same; every person so to be removed shall not be accomptable for the profits he received, whilst he or they enjoyed such Estates. Provided alwayes, That this Our Declaration, or any thing or matter therein conteined, shall not extend to any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments which *James* Lord Marques of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of Our Household, or any of his Ancestors, Barons of *Arckloe*, Viscounts of *Thurles*, or Earls of *Ormond* and *Ossary*, did at any time heretofore Mortgage, Grant or Demise unto any person or persons in Fee, Fee-Farm, Fee-Tail for life or for years, or for any other

other estate or Interest; nor to any lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments held of the said *James* Lord Marquess of *Ormond*, mediately or immediately, as of any of his Mannors, whereby the forfeited or forfeitable Interest of any person or persons, in such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments as aforesaid, may be settled in any Adventurer, Soldier, or any person whatsoever, other than the said *James* Marquess of *Ormond* and his Heirs. Provided that this shall not extend to any of the Lands held of *James* Marquess of *Ormond*, or the Lady *Marchioness* his Wife, as of any their Mannors: But that all such Lands shall be held of the said *James*, and the Lady *Marchioness*, and their Heirs, by the same Tenure, and at the same Rents and Services as heretofore, any thing in this Our Declaration to the contrary contained notwithstanding. And whereas the Earl

of *Inchequeen* hath been dispossessed of his Estate, for his eminent service, and adhering unto Us, and is now by Act of Parliament ordered to be restored to his said Estate, We are graciously pleased hereby further to declare, That he be accordingly restored to his said Estate, and that such who shall thereby be removed, and are justly capable of Reprize, That they shall be Reprized, as others in like cases are to be Reprized.

And whereas We understand, that by the late Usurped Powers, during the distempers of these times, several Irish Proprietors of the Popish Religion, have been dispossessed of their estates, meerly for being Papists, and have sued out Decrees, and are possessed of Lands in the Province of *Connaught*, and County of *Clare*, in compensation of their former Estates, which being an Act of their  
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own, We might without any injustice deny to relieve them in, yet so willing We are that any Interest intitling it self to Equitable Mercy might not be disappointed, that We declare, that all innocent Papists being such as shall prove themselves to have been Faithful and Loyal unto, and never acted against Our Royal Father or Our Self, since the Two and twentieth day of *October*, One thousand six hundred forty one; though they have sued out Decrees, and are possessed of Lands in the Province of *Connaught*, or County of *Clare*, in lieu of their former Estates, shall notwithstanding be restored to their said Estates by the second of *May*, One thousand six hundred sixty one; Provided that the said Lands in *Connaught* and *Clare* so allotted to the said Papists, be restored unto Us to reprice others, or for satisfaction of such Irish Proprietors thereof, so far as  
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this Declaration excludes them not ; or if the said Lands in *Connaught* and *Clare*, or any part thereof, hath been sold by any such Papist , that the said Papist out of his Estate, to which he is to be restored, shall pay the Purchase money to the said Purchaser, his Heirs or Assigns ; and whosoever either by reprize or restauration shall enjoy the said Lands, shall make satisfaction to the said Purchaser, for all necessary Reparations and Improvements upon the said Lands, before he be admitted to the possession of them ; Provided also, that whatsoever Adventurer or Soldier that shall be removed from his present possession, to make room for any such Papist, shall forthwith have a Reprize of equal value, worth, and purchase in other forfeited Lands. Provided always, that whereas the Corporations of *Ireland* are now planted with English, who have

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considerably improved at their own Charges, and brought Trade and Manufacture into that Our Kingdome, and by their settlement there do not a little contribute to the peace and settlement of that Countrey, the disturbing or removal of which English would in many respects be very prejudicial; That all such of the Popish Religion, of any Corporations in *Ireland*, who have been for publick security dispossessed of their Estates, within any Corporation, shall be forthwith reprized in forfeited Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, neer the said Corporations, to the full value, worth,\* and purchase of such estate, as he was dispossessed of within such Corporation; and that particularly the Popish Inhabitants of *Cork*, *Youghal* and *Kingsale*, shal have undisposed forfeited Lands set out to them in the Baronies of *Barrimore* and *Muskerry* in the County of  
of

of *Cork*, according to their respective Decrees past in that behalf ; Provided that in the case of innocent Papists within the said respective Corporations, that were dispossessed as aforesaid, it shall remain in his Majesties power to grant restitution in like manner, as is provided in the case of other innocent Papists.

We are also graciously pleased, That the Lands and Houses set out to any person or persons, for satisfaction of any money lent, or publick debts incurred for Provisions, Arms or Ammunition, furnished for support of Our Army in *Ireland*, in the beginning of the Rebellion, shall be and remain disposeable for the satisfaction of such of the said debts and debentures for such debts, as upon examination of the respective Cases shall appear most deserving consideration, and satisfaction, in such proportions as shall be thought most equal and just.

We



We are likewise graciously pleased to declare, That the Lands set out to *George Duke of Albemarle*, Captain General of Our Armies of *England, Scotland and Ireland*, for his Arrears and Service in *Ireland*, as also the Lands being for Arrears purchased by him, and whereof he is now possessed ; and the Lands settled upon *Roger Earl of Orrery, Charles Earl of Mountrath, Richard Lord Baron of Coloony ; Chidley Coote, and Thomas Coote Esquires ; the Relict and Heirs of Sir Simon Harcourt, Sir William Penn, and the Relict and Children of Col. George Cook, Sir Theophilus Jones, Sir George Ayscough, and the Orphans of Collonel Owen O Connelly, for their Service and Sufferings in the War of Ireland, as also the Lands set out to Richard Urial, and Thomas Crosthwait, of One hundred pounds per annum ; as also all such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments,*

as *Arthur* Lord Viscount of *Valentia* hath purchased from any Persons in actual possession thereof, by vertue of any Grant, Order or Disposition of the late Usurped Powers, or any of them, shall be settled and confirmed unto them, their Heirs and Assigns respectively; and also that Lands be set out to Major *George Rawdon* in satisfaction of Debentures, due to him for Arrears and Provisions furnished for *Ireland*. Provided always, and We do hereby declare, that it is not Our intention thereby to weaken or avoid the Just and Legal Title of any person, that is restorable by this Our Declaration; But that if any of the said Estates shall be accordingly restored to the former Proprietor, that then a Reprize of equal value, worth, and purchase, shall forthwith be assigned in lieu thereof.

And

And as we cannot but with extraordinary sadness of heart remember, and even at present behold the desolate and distracted condition that Our Kingdom of *Ireland* hath been, and is reduced unto, by the unnatural Insurrection begun in the year One thousand six hundred forty one, and consequently abhor and detest the Contrivers and obstinate Promoters of the same against Us, Our Crown and Dignity : So We cannot upon the considerations formerly exprest in this Our Declaration, deny all just and reasonable provision, that may stand with the present juncture of Our affairs, unto such of the *Irish* Nation, who not onely gave early Evidences of their repentance for their Crimes, but also persevered in their Loyalty to Us and Our Commands ; And that as neer as We can, Our Justice, and Our Mercy in accommodating this Interest might not

justle each other, We are in a different  
 manner to consider of such of them as  
 are justly intitled to the benefit of those  
 Articles of Peace formerly mentioned,  
 and such who did not submit unto the  
 same, or after a submission, made a de-  
 parture from the same, which two lat-  
 ter sorts have justly forfeited that favour  
 which otherwise they might have recei-  
 ved : We are also further to consider  
 of those who embraced the said Articles,  
 and submitted to the said Peace without  
 any apostacy, in a different notion, as  
 of those who remained in that Our  
 Kingdome, who sued out Decrees and  
 received Lands in satisfaction of their  
 antient Estates, and those who being  
 transported into Foreign parts, through  
 many difficulties, United, Rendevou-  
 zed, and served under Our Obedience;  
 so that upon these considerations, We  
 think fit to declare, and accordingly  
 do



do declare, That as to those who imbraced the said Articles, and submitted to the said peace, and constantly adhered thereunto, and remaining at home sued out Decrees, and obtained possession of Lands in the Province of *Connaught*, or County of *Clare*, that they are to stand bound by them, and not to be relieved against their own Act, who contented themselves to enjoy a part of satisfaction for their own, rather than to attend Our Restitution, or submit themselves to Our Command in Foreign parts as others did; And yet if the conditions of those seem hard, they can no more reasonably expect that We should further relieve them, then Our Friends in *England* and *Ireland* can expect that We should pay back to them all the moneys they were compelled in the evil times to pay for their Compositions; which they would have avoided, had it been in their power.

And

And in case any justly entituled to the said Peace, have obtained Decrees for Lands in the Province of *Connaught*, or County of *Clare*, in lieu of their former Estates, and have not been posselt of Lands according to such their respective Decrees, We further declare, That if by the First day of *November*, One thousand six hundred sixty one, they shall not be posselt of such Decreed Lands, they shall immediately after the said day, be otherwise satisfied for the same.

And as to those who continued with Us, or served faithfully under Our Ensigns beyond the Seas, We think fit, and accordingly declare, That they shall be restored to their former estates, if they by themselves, or Agents authorized by them, have not prosecuted and obtained Decrees and Lands in the Province of *Connaught*, or County of *Clare*, in  
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compensation of their former estates, a Reprize being first assigned, and legally set out of the remaining Forfeited Lands undisposed of, to such Adventurer or Soldier, or other person before named, of equal value, worth and purchase to the estate, out of which such Adventurer or Soldier, or other person aforesaid shall be so removed; yet so, that if any Charge, Debt, or other legal incumbrance have been due upon, or out of any such Lands so to be restored, which by Law or good Conscience ought to be discharged by the party so to be restored, And that the said Charges, Debts, or Incumbrances, have been discharged or satisfied by the party, his Heirs or Assigns, from whom such Lands are now to be Reprized, that such persons, their Heirs or Assigns may, and shall hold the said Lands untill they are satisfied, and contented of and for the same:

And

And that none of the persons so to be removed, shall be accomptable for the Rents or Profits of the Estates out of which they shall be so removed; which Rents and Profits, and arrears of Rents, they are respectively to receive until they are posselt of other Estates as aforesaid, as also reasonable consideration for reparations of houses, and other necessary improvements made, and to be seen upon the premisses, wherein like regard is to be had to the respective Tenants and Lessees for their Improvements; but where the Landlord took Fine, he is to be accomptable for the same, towards satisfaction for their Improvements who paid the said Fine: And lest such Restorations and reprizes, if not speedily effected, might be attended with many prejudices, to all parties concerned therein, We declare that the farthest time for accomplishing thereof, shall be by the  
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Three and twentieth day of *October*, One  
thousand six hundred sixty and one.

And whereas divers persons, for most  
of whom a general provision is made  
by this Our Declaration, have for rea-  
sons known unto Us, in an especial man-  
ner, merited Our Grace and Favour;  
particularly the Earl of *Clanricard*, the  
Earl of *Westmeath*, the Earl of *Fingal*,  
the Earl of *Clancartie*, the Lord Vis-  
count *Gormanstown*, the Lord Viscount  
*Mountgarret*, the Lord Viscount *Dil-  
lon*, the Lord Viscount *Taaffe*, the Lord  
Viscount *Ikerryn*, the Lord Viscount  
*Nettervill*, the Lord Viscount *Galmoy*.  
The Lord Baron of *Dunboyn*, the Lord  
Baron of *Trimletstown*, the L. Baron of  
*Dunfany*, the Lord Baron of upper *Os-  
sory*, the Lord *Bermingham* Baron of  
*Arthunry*, the Lord Baron of *Strabane*,  
Colonel *Richard Butler*, Sir *George Ha-*  
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*milton Knight and Baronet, Sir Richard Barnwall Baronet, Sir Redmund Everard Baronet, Sir Valentine Brown Knight, Sir Thomas Sherlock Knight, Sir Dermot O Shaghnessy Knight, Sir Daniel O Bryan Knight, Mr. Richard Belling, son to Sir Henry Belling Knight, Richard Lane of Tulske Esquire, Mr. Edmund Fitzgerald of Balymalo, Mr. Thomas Buttler of Kilconnel, Mr.*

*Macnemarra of Creevagh, Master David Powre of Kilbolane, Mr. Donogh O Calaghane of Clon-meen, Master James Coppinger of Cloghane in the County of Cork, Mr. George Fitzgerald of Ticrochane, Mr. Bernard Talbot of Rathdown, and Conly Geoghegan of Donore.*

We do hereby declare, That they, and every of them, without being put to any further proof, shall be restored to their former estates, according to the Rules

Rules and Directions in the last foregoing Clause of this Our Declaration, concerning such as continued with Us, or served faithfully under Our Ensignes beyond the Seas, many of whose names hereafter follow, viz.

The Lord Viscount *Muskry* Colonel, Lieutenant Col. *Legg*, Serjeant Major *Edward Scott*, Captain *John O Neile* of *Carrick*, in the County of *Tipperary*, Capt. *Terence Bryan* of *Palace Greeny* in the County of *Limrick*, Capt. *Teige Mac Carty* for Mortgage onely in the County of *Corke*, Capt. *Daniel Boy O Donovane* of *Kilcelman* in the said County, Capt. *Edmund O Murriane* of *Dulish Murrian* in the County of *Tipperary*, Capt. *John White* of *Loyhall* in the County of *Limrick*, Capt. *Daniel O Keef* of *Drumagh* in the Barony of *Dulhally* and County of *Corke*, Capt. *Philip Barry* of *Dunbagg* in the said

County, Capt. *Thomas Brown* of the Baronies of *Bear* and *Bantry* in the Counties of *Corke* and *Kerry*, Capt. *Francis Hacket* of *Dully* in the County of *Tiperary*, Capt. *Charles O Shiell* in the County of *Antrim*, Capt. *Davie Dannan* of *Davenstowne* in the Barony of *Fermoy* and County of *Corke*, Capt. *Dermot O Bryen* of *Carrickcouquis* in the County of *Clare*, Lieut. *Pierce Walsh*, Lieut. *Richard Barry* of *Robertstown* in the Barony of *Barrimore* and County of *Corke*, Lieut. *Dermot O Murriane* of the County of *Tiperary*, Lieut. *Edward Mandevill* of *Ballyyne* in the County of *Tiperary*, Lieut. *Daniel O Driscoll* of *Carbury* in the County of *Corke*, Lieut. *Teige O Cullaine* alias *Totave* of the County of *Corke*, Ensign *Moris Fitzgerald* of *Balyneinart* in the said County, Ensign *Daniel Carthy* of *Dunedarrick* in the said County, Ensign *George Cumer-*



ton of the County of *Killkeny*, ensign *Walter Buttler* of *Shan-bally-duff* in the County of *Tiperary*, ensign *Piers Quirk*, and *William Quirk* of the said County, ensign *John Mac Teige* alias *Mac Teige* of *Carbury*, ensign *Pierce duff Buttler* in the County of *Tiperary*, ensign *Theobald Buttler* of *Barnane* in the said County, ensign *Miles Roach* of the County of *Corke* and Barony of *Fermoy*, ensign *Philip Hogan* of *Hally* in the County of *Tiperary*, ensign *Turlagh O Her* of *Balime* in the County of *Clare*, *Owen Oge Mac Egan* of the County of *Corke* Adjutant.

The Lord *Castle Connell* of the County of *Limerick*, Col. *Charles Mac Carty Rieagh* of *Kilbretan* in the County of *Cork*, Col. *Richard Fitzgerald* of *Balenemartery* in the said County, Col. *Cornelius O Driscoll* of *Donefaide* in the said

said county, Lieut.col. *William Buttler* of  
*Ballifoqui*, capt. *William Barry* of *Ring-*  
*quaran* in the county of *Corke*, capt.  
*Peirce Nagle* of *Monaneme* in the said  
 county, capt. *Arthur O Kinsfe* of *Glane-*  
*friacan* in the said county, capt. *Owen*  
*Mac Carty* of *Clocerre* in the said county,  
 capt. *Edmond Mac Cuiny* of *Massanglashy*  
 in the said county, capt. *Charles Mac*  
*Carthy* of *Cloncalaib* in the said county,  
 capt. *Dermot O Shinan* of the county of  
*Limrick*, capt. *Edmund Power* of *Inch*  
 in the county of *Corke*, capt. *John Fox*  
 of *Baligadin* in the county of *Limerick*,  
 capt. *Michael Morissey* of the county of  
*Clare*, capt. *Dermot O Sullivan* of *Kilma-*  
*lac* in the county of *Kerry*, Lieut. *Der.*  
*O Sullivan* of *Fermoyle* in the said coun-  
 ty, Lieut. *Richard Stapleton* of *Lyne-*  
*stowne* in the county of *Tiperary*, Lieut.  
*James Purcel* of *Knockinroe* in the said  
 county, Lieut. *Henry Weis* of in  
 the

the county of *Waterford*, Lieut. *Garret Fitzgarret* of *Lickfour* in the county of *Kerry*, ensign *George Shaie* of *Kilkeny*, ensign *Philip Hogane* of *Aylehie* in the county of *Tiperary*, ensign *Moilmory O Holy* of the county of *Armagh*, ensign *Daniell O Donman* of *Forneise* in the county of *Corke*, ensign *Donee O Culan* of *Baly Coursy* in the said county, ensign *Florence O Driscoll* of *Ballyhan* in the said county, capt. *Gorman, David Bourk* of *Barnanlabie* in the county of *Tiperary*.

Capt. *Stephen Buttler*, ensign *Alexander Berne* of the county of *Roscomon*, col. *Wil. Taaffe*, lieut. *Bryan MacDonough* of the county of *Sleigo*, ensign *Edward Dillon* of the county of *Westmeath*, Lieut. col. *James Fitz-Patrick*, Lieut. *John Cassin*, ensign *Edmund Brenane*, Major *Owen O Conner* of *Baylynegare* in the

the county of Roscomon, Lieu. *Walter Costelloe* of the county of Mayo, ensign *Daniel O Conner* of the same county, capt. *Walter Hope* of *Molingare*, Lieu. *Terlogh Mac Donough* of the county of *Sleigo*, ensign *Christopher Mac Donnough* of the same, capt. *Gerarld Ferall*, Lieu. *Charles Mac Donnel*, ensign *Richard Faral*, capt. *Charles O Molloy*, Lieu. *Edmund O Molloy*, ensign *Alexander Mac Donnel*, capt. *Edward Sartfield*, Lieu. *James Enis*, ensign *Phellim Dempsey*, captain *Bryan Fitz Patrick*, Lieutenant *Jefferly Fitz Patrick*, Lieu. *Miles Bremmingham*, ensign *Conner Mac Gwier*, captain *Hugh O Connor Dun* of *Balin Tober*, lieu. *Robert Misset*, ensign *John Fertal*, the Lord Viscount *Iweagh*, Lieu. *Henry Tute*, ensigne *Phellim Curtane*, capt. *Walter Phillips* of *Clunmore*, ensign *Hugh O Connor*, capt. *Dudley Costelo*, Lieu. *Roger O Connor*, capt. *Gerard*



(193.)

*rald Dillon of Portleck, Lieut. John Dillon, ensign Robert Dillon, Captain Matthew Moony, Lieut. John Flanelly, ensign Owen Sullivane, Adjutant Roger Prenane, Adjutant John Dillon, Anthony French Iudge Advocate, Sir Villick Bourke Knight and Baronet of Glinsk in the County of Galway, Captain Fran. Byrne of Rodin in the County of Roscomon, Captain Hugh Oneile of the Province of Ulster, Captain Phelim Mac Genis of the said Province, Capt. Hugh Omainine, Capt. Theobald Dillon of Bracklon in the County of Roscomon, Capt. Mortagh Clanchy of Castlekeale in the County of Clare, Capt. Cun O Neil of Ardgonell in the County of Armagh, Lieut. William Bourke of Turlagh in the County of Mayo, Lieut. John Mac Donough of Cusea in the County of Sleigo, Capt. John Caesy, Lieut. Brian Mac Genis of the Province of Ulster, ensign Bri-*

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*an Mac Genis* of the said Province, ensign  
*Lowys Mac Dowel* of the County of  
*Roscomon*, ensign *Thomas Birne* of the  
 said County, ensign *William Talbot* of  
*Hagertown* in the County of *Lowth*, en-  
 sign *Roger O Malreanin* of *Tully Mulre-*  
*anin* in the County of *Roscomon*, ensign  
*Oyen O Keny* of *Clanboren* in the County  
 of *Galwey*, Lieut. *Patrick Clenton* of the  
 County of *Lowth*, Lieut. *Michael Mac*  
*Donaugh* of *Coloony* in the County of *Sli-*  
*go*, *Charles O Flyne* of *Celtabat* in the  
 County of *Roscomon*, *Nicholas Walsh*  
 esquire of *Traly* in the County of *Kerry*,  
*Francis Cogblane* of *Belclare* in the King's  
 County, *Henry Birne* of *Dangan* in the  
 County of *Roscomon*, *Patrick Mac*  
*Gwire* of *Ballykilcuny* in the County of  
*Ineskilyn*, *John Brady* of the County of  
*Cavan*.

Col. *Richard Grace*, Lieu. col. *Charles*  
*Molloy*, Col. *William Bourke*, Capt. *Ste-*  
*phen*

*phen Molloy, capt. Edmond Fitz Patrick,*  
*capt. Art. Mac Terlogh Molloy, capt. John*  
*Caroll, cap. Ngai Morris, capt. William*  
*Dullany, capt. Edmund Bourke, capt. Owen*  
*Flattery, capt. Walter Walsh, capt. Wal-*  
*ter Buttler, capt. Teige Caroll, capt. Ger-*  
*rot Aylmer, capt. William Mac Redmund*  
*Bourke, capt. Theobald Buttler, capt.*  
*William Stapleton, capt. Philip Kennedy,*  
*capt. James Devin, capt. Art. Molloy,*  
*Lieut. Patrick Dallachanty, Lieut. John*  
*Molloy, Lieut. Bryan Flattery, Lieut.*  
*Alexander Dalton, Lieut. John Mac Ger-*  
*rot Molloy, Lieut. Symon Coghlane, Lieut.*  
*Daniel Kennedy, Lieut. Edward Molloy,*  
*Lieut. Nicholas Sweetman, Lieut. James*  
*Hynane, Lieut. Oliver Grace, Lieut.*  
*James Cummerford, Lieut. Thurlogh Car-*  
*rol, Lieut. John Molloy, Lieut. William*  
*Fogurthy, ensign Gosse, ens. Anth. Fanagh*  
*Molloy, ensign William Tute, ensign*  
*Christopher Russel. ensign Owen Gilmer,*

ensign *Richard Cuddy*, ensign *Daniel Higgen*, ensign *William Carroll*, ensign *John Fitz Patrick*, ensign *Eneas Reardan*, ensign *William Kelley*, ensign *Piers Valle*, ensign *John Pyndergast*, ensign *Tiege Carrol*, ensign *Tho. Butler*, Col. *Hoyle Walsh* of *Ardery* in the Barony *Iverke* in the county of *Kilkeny*, Col. *William Brown* of *Balrangan* in the county of *Wexford*, Major *Oliver Fitzharryes* in the county of *Limrick*, Capt. *Robert Walsh* of *Borredstown* in the Barony of *Knocktofer* in the county of *Kilkeny*, Capt. *Therlagh Molloy* in the Barony of *Balyboy* in the Kings county, Capt. *Nicholas Plunket* of *Dunsoghly*, Lieut. *John Meagher* of *Grange* in the Barony of *Ikerin* in the county of *Tiperary*, *Henry Rochford* of *Kilbred* in the county of *Kildare*.

Col. *Lewis O Farroll*, Sir *Connell Farrol* of *Firlickin* in the county of *Longford*



*ford* Kt. Lieut. Colonel, Capt. *Terence Feral* of the county of *Longford*, Capt. *Faghna Feral* of the said county, Capt. *Charles Kelly* of *Skryne* in the county of *Roscomon*, Capt. *John Mac Rory Farell* of the county of *Longford*, Capt. *Charles Feral* of the said county, Capt. *Fasper Tute* of the county of *Westmeath*, Lieut. *Farriagh O Hanly* of *Slewbane* in the county of *Roscomon*, Lieut. *Morogh O Flaberty* of *Uma* in the Barony of *Balenehenzey* in the county of *Galway*, Capt. *Bryan Lennan* of *Fale* in the county of *Antrim*, Lieut. *Con Mac Gennis* of *Iveagh* in the county of *Downe*, ensign *Andrew Fallon* of *Miltown* in the county of *Roscomon*, Capt. *Tiege O Flaberty*, Col. *George Cusacke*, Col. *Piers Lacy* of the Broof in the county of *Limrick*, Capt. *James VVeldon*, Lieut. *Iohn Talbot* of *Belgard* in the county of *Dublin*, Mr. *Christopher Russell* of *Seaton* in the  
same

same county, Mr. *William Talbot* of *Haggers-town* in the county of *Lomth*, Mr. *Thomas Cusack* of *Carick* in the county of *Kildare*, Mr. *Harald* of *Kilnekeuge* in the county of *Dublin*, Capt. *William Skelton*, *Terrence Molloy* of *Gortachurrey* in the *Kings* county, *James Eustace* of *Coladin* in the county of *Wexford*, *Owen Waddrick* of *Kilcheele* in the county of *Wexford*, *Arthur Linch* of      in the county of *Meath*, *Roger Duggin* of *Corr* in the *Kings* county, *Lawrence Bellew* of      in the county of *Lomth*.

And though some not sensible of the great perplexities We have laborèd under to reconcile these Jarring Interests, may infer, that where We Judge persons fittin<sup>g</sup> to be restored to their Estates, yet the limitation of a previous Reprizal may Eclipse much of Our Grace: To this We say, That the laying of the Foundations is not now before Us, when  
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We might design the Model of the structure answerable to Our own thoughts; And how hard it would be, that the *English* after so many expensive difficulties in Suits of Law, and finding several Offices in Order to get the present possession they enjoy; And that after so many thousands of Families, who have sold their Interest in *England*, have transported and settled themselves in *Ireland*, and have made great improvements in buildings and otherwise, should in the interval of these accommodations (reprizal not being first provided for) be dispossessed of their Houses and their Stocks (the sole subsistence of them and their families) exposed to certainty of loss (though greater Inconveniences We premit) may easily be judged: To this We might add, that since the persons of the *Irish*, for whom We do hereby intend satisfaction, are such who have  
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been abroad with Us, who probably being not furnished with Stock and other provisions, may with less inconveniencies wait for a Reprizal, then to dispossess others as aforesaid, especially since We are fully assured that a very short time may and will Assign them their respective reprizals, there being so good and large a proportion of undisposed forfeited Lands in Our Power reserved for this purpose; and We doubt not but the persons most concerned in this supposed prejudice, thoroughly weighing these Inconveniencies, and that they will be but of a short duration, and how great and reasonable a dissatisfaction a contrary Acting in Us will produce, will Acquiesce therein, and by such a forbearance lay the foundation of a good Understanding between themselves and those other their Fellow Subjects who are to be settled with them in that Our Kingdome. And  
left



lest any Ambiguity or Controversie might arise for precedency in restitution to their former rights, We do declare, That first all innocent Protestants, and those persons termed innocent Papists ( who never took out any Decree or had Lands assigned to them in *Connought* or *Clare* ) be first restored. In the next place, That those innocent Protestants and Papists, who took out Decrees and had Lands allotted to them in pursuance thereof in *Connought* or *Clare* shall be restored. And that such transplanted persons as shall be dispossessed of their Decreed Estates in *Connought* or *Clare*, by virtue of this Our Declaration, shall be Reprized out of other Forfeited Lands of equal value, worth and purchase in the said Province of *Connought*, or County of *Clare*, or elsewhere, before they be dispossessed of their said Estates. And that then such of

the *Irish* Papists who constantly served under Our Ensigns abroad, having right to the Articles of Peace, are to be restored, of which if any dispute shall be of their Capacity or Priviledge herein, We shall by further intimation of Our Pleasure to Our Chief Governour or Governours in that Our Kingdome, and Our Councel there, give a final Resolve and Determination therein. Yet this is alwayes so to be understood, That whatsoever person or persons in the next precedent qualifications shall find any part of his or their Estates, not already disposed, or not designed to be disposed to the ends aforesaid, exprest in this Our Declaration, that such person or persons, their Heirs or Assigns, shall be respectively restored to his or their said Estates.

And We further Declare, That in  
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respect many have contracted very just debts for furnishing Arms, Ammunition, and other necessary provisions for carrying on the War in *Ireland*, before One thousand six hundred forty nine, for which they have given security, and so made themselves liable to suit and hazard, which in all equity ought to be provided for : That after such Reprizals made as aforesaid, satisfaction shall be set forth, out of the remaining Lands in Our disposal, to such persons, their Heirs and Assigns.

And We are Graciously pleased further to Declare, That every Adventurer and Soldier, their Heirs and Assigns, settled in Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, as aforesaid; And every person restored unto, or Reprized for his Estate, as is formerly mentioned, shall pay unto Us, Our Heirs and

Successors yearly for ever, the Rents following, viz. For every Acre in the Province of *Leinster*, three pence: For every Acre in the Province of *Munster*, two pence farthing: For every Acre in the Province of *Connought*, One penny half penny; And for every Acre in the Province of *Ulster*, one penny, accounting as to the payment of the said Rent onely, One hundred and sixty Perches to the Acre, and sixteen foot and a half to the Perch. And all such as receive satisfaction for their Arrears out of the Houses and Tenements in the several Corporations in *Ireland*, One shilling six pence yearly out of every twenty shillings Rent, so that the Rent formerly reserved on such Estates so to be restored, exceed not the Rent hereby reserved. But if the said Rent formerly reserved do exceed the Rent hereby to be reserved, the said former  
 Rent



Rent onely shall be paid, and the said Estates respectively shall be discharged from payment of the Rent or Rents hereby reserved. And it is Our further pleasure, and We do hereby declare, That all Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments thus settled and to be settled upon Adventurers, shall be held of Us Our Heirs and Successors in Free and common Soccage, as in the Statute of the Seventeenth *Coroli* is limited and appointed; And that all Lands Tenements and Hereditaments settled or to be settled on the Soldiers who are out of the said Act, and not provided for by it, shall be held of Us, Our Heirs and Successors by Knights service, in *Capite*.

All other particulars above mentioned being fully effected, We trust  
through

through the goodness of God, that that near-ruined Kingdom will be restored to peace and plenty. And that by such signal Evidences of Our Justice, Favour and Mercy, the wicked will be deterred from their wickedness, and the good encouraged and confirmed in resolutions of Loyalty towards Us, and peace among one another.

And as in this Our Declaration, We have made choice of those means, which in Our Wisdome and Judgement We have esteemed most conducive to the quiet and settlement of that Our Kingdome, so we esteem it necessary further to declare, That it is Our firm intention forthwith to call a Parliament in that Our Kingdome, and effectually to recommend unto Our chief Governour or Governours, Privy Councel, and Our

Our said Parliament, the establishing by Laws there, all the particulars mentioned in this Our Declaration, and such others as shall be found necessary for the good of Our people there: And after such Bills are past, that then an Act of Free and Generall Pardon, Indempnity and Oblivion shall be granted to all Our Subjects of, and in *Ireland*, notorious Murderers onely excepted.

And because We are too credibly assured, that in the Decrees and Judgements given for forfeited Lands in the Province of *Connought* and County of *Clare*, much injustice and fraud hath been used, We shall recommend the whole review of that business to Our chief Governour or Governours for the time being, and Our Privy Council

cell and Commissioners or some of them, to the end , that whatever irregularity shall be found in those proceedings may by their Care and Wisdome be rectified, and the just part thereof confirmed. As also, that a suitable Act for *Ireland* for confirming Judicial proceedings there in the four Courts, may be there past; And another Act for ratifying all Decrees and Judgements in the Court of Clames, and Exchequer at *Dublin*, and the Claims of Our Protestant Subjects of *Ireland*, that so all Our Subjects being legally settled and confirmed in their lives, properties and Estates, they may without fear for the future betake themselves to mend the ruines and desolations of so long and bloody War, and live in comfort and Unity. And We more then hope that by Our thus proceeding, the world will believe



lieve nothing of Our own Advantage can come in competition with the peace and good of Our Subjects; for We reserve little to Our Self but the satisfaction of contenting all Interests, at the price of freely parting with almost all the great Forfeitures vested in Us by Law in that Our Kingdome : And if by this Indulgence We shall attain that desired end, It will be much more considerable unto Us, then the rate at which We purchase it.

And We further declare, That whereas several of the Adventurers and Soldiers having made a thankful estimation of Our Grace and Favour expressed by this Our Declaration, in settling them in a peaceable possession and Right of what they enjoy, by Our waiving those many advantages devolved

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upon

upon Us by Law, have voluntarily expressed their own willingness, and confidence of the forwardness of all the rest of their brethren, in contributing One half years full value of the profits raising out of the said Lands as aforesaid, set out for their respective Adventures and Arrears, to be paid in One year, towards the relief and reparations of the losses of such as We shall judge have most eminently acted for, and suffered with Us; And that several of the Adventurers having expressed their own willingness, and confidence of the forwardness of the rest of the Adventurers, to bestow upon Us, as a further evidence of that thankfulness, in consideration of Our Grace and Favour in the aforesaid Settlement, One other half years Rent more of full value to be paid in One other year; We cannot but

but declare Our acceptance of such their free and kind offer; And when a Bill shall be tendred unto Us upon the accompt, and for the ends aforesaid, it shall be received by Us as graciously as such an evidence of their affection and respect doth deserve.

And We do lastly declare, That Protestant Plantations shall be settled, Corporations created, Churches erected, Maintenance for Preaching Ministers provided, within the limits and precincts of the Land so to be settled on the Adventurers and Soldiers, in such manner as by the Commissioners to be nominated and directed by Us, shall be set down.

Provided alwayes, That this Our Declaration shall not extend to any person

or persons who have had any hand in the plotting & contriving the surprisal of Our Castle of *Dublin*, in the year One thousand six hundred forty one; nor to any person or persons that sat as Judges in the pretended High Court of Justice upon the life of Our Royal Father of blessed memory, or who sentenced him, or signed or sealed the Warrant for Execution, or who were of the Guard of Halbertiers, assisting to put the Bloody Sentence of Death in Execution upon the Thirtieth of *January*, One thousand six hundred forty and eight

Provided lastly, and it is hereby declared, That this Declaration, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to confirm the disposition or setting out to any Adventurer, Soldier, or other person, any of the Lands, Tenements  
or



or Hereditaments, belonging before the  
 23. of *October* 1641. to any City, or  
 Sea-Town Incorporated, but that the  
 same shall be and remain in Our own  
 hands to be restored to such of the said  
 Corporations as shall be found fit for  
 that Our Grace and Favour; and the  
 Adventurers, Soldiers or others, who  
 have any of the said Lands, Tene-  
 ments, or Hereditaments let out unto  
 them, shall be Reprized in like manner  
 as is provided for them in other cases, by  
 this Declaration.

*Given at Our Court at Whitehall the  
 Thirtieth day of November, 1660.  
 In the Twelfth year of Our Reign.*

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*L O N D O N,*  
Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the  
**K I N G ' S** most Excellent  
**MAJESTY.** 1661.

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